

THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 813.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 6d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

**POLYTECHNIC.**—The extraordinary Tyroless Siffleur, Herr SCHMEIDER, will give his remarkable performance, together with several Tyroless solos every day at Three o'clock, till further notice, in addition to the other entertainments.—Polytechnic Institution (limited), 309, Regent-street.

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Down the Stream of Time, Progress, and Civilization, from the earliest periods to the present day. Magnificent effects and remarkable music of different periods of the Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, and Mohammedans, Latins, and Moderns, every evening. Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the distinguished Harpist's Special Morning Entertainment, at Four o'clock every day. Mr. George Buckland's Second Volume of his Humorous Entertainment, every evening; to be followed by "Le Petit Musicien," or a glimpse into the times of Louis Quatorze. Mornings, Twelve to five; evenings, Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s. Children, half-price.—JOHN S. PHENE, Managing Director. Polytechnic Institution (limited), 309, Regent-street.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the next HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY, the 1st of July, 1861. In addition to the Metropolitan Examination, Provincial PASS Examinations will be held at Stonyhurst College; Owen's College, Manchester; Queen's College, Liverpool; and Grosvenor College, Bath.

Every Candidate is required to transmit his certificate of age to the Registrar, Burlington House, London, W., at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.

May 21, 1861.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A DESIGNATION SERVICE in connexion with the departure of the Rev. Messrs. Bonhous and Baumann for Hayti, will be held at REGENT'S-PARK CHAPEL, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at Half-past Six o'clock.

The Revs. Dr. Steane, Dr. Landels, T. Marshall, and other ministers, are expected to take part in the services.

FRED. TRESTRAIL, } Secretaries.  
E. B. UNDERHILL, }

Mission House, Moorgate-street,  
May 28, 1861.

**A SOIREE of the FRIENDS of the**  
SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 4th, 1861, at the LARGE SCHOOL ROOM, CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MIDDLETON ROAD, DALSTON, [Rev. C. DUKES'S].

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will preside, and the following gentlemen will take part in the proceedings: F. Clarke, Esq., Rev. C. Dukes, Rev. G. M. Davis, Rev. J. H. Hinton, Rev. J. Kennedy, Rev. W. Miall, Rev. J. Spong, E. O. Whitehurst, Esq., and J. Carvell Williams, Esq.

Tickets, 1s. each; or, for a Lady and Gentleman, 1s. 6d.; may be obtained of Mr. Blenkarn, 1, York-terrace, Kingsland-road; Mr. Thomas, 6, Courtney-terrace, Kingsland-road; Mr. Stone, 8, Queen's-road, Dalston; Mr. Allardice, 1, Newmarket-place, Southgate-road. Tea on Table at Six o'clock.

JUBILEE of the CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM (for the Sons of Ministers).

The Committee are happy to state that the New Buildings are now in progress, and will be completed by the close of the Midsummer recess. The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged, but the continued exertions of their friends are still necessary, as the entire cost (exclusive of furniture) will probably amount to 1,200l.

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Contributions thankfully received by Messrs. Hanky, Bankers, Fenchurch-street; Charles Curling Esq., Treasurer, Clapham-common; Rev. George Rose, 15, Paragon, New Kent-road; or by any Member of the Committee.

WEYMOUTH.—A NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL REQUIRED.

The old Chapel in Nicholas-street is most inconveniently situated, and is altogether unsuited to the exigencies of this rising and important Town.

The Church originated in the ejection of 1662: the first Chapel was built during the Revolution in 1688; the present one in 1805.

An eligible site has been secured; the estimated cost of ground and building, including schoolrooms, is 3,500l.

Local efforts are being strenuously made to raise the needed funds, but kind and generous aid is required from sympathising friends.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Charles Jupe, Esq., Treasurer, Mere, Wilt; R. Stowe Ashton, Pastor, Weymouth; or, R. Damon, Secretary, Weymouth.

CONTRIBUTORS ALREADY PROMISED.

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AT the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, held at the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, May 11, 1861, the following Report was submitted by the Directors:—

In making their Twenty-second Annual Report, the Directors are glad to be able to speak very favourably of the condition and prospects of the Company. During the past year the premiums received in both departments of their business have exceeded those of any previous year, while the general result has been much more satisfactory.

The net Fire Premiums in 1860 were 35,930l. 15s. 10d., and the Losses 21,901l. 2s. 1d.; the latter being only 3,197l. 7s. 1d. in excess of those of the last year, whilst the Premiums received were 11,253l. 1s. 8d. more.

The Life Premiums received were 27,953l. 6s. 8d., and the sum paid on account of Deaths 15,979l. Four hundred and twenty-one new Policies were issued, assuring 117,023l., and producing an annual Revenue of 3,878l. 6s. 1d. It would have been easy to increase the number of new Policies, but your Directors, having regard to the permanent interests of the Company, rather than to its immediate extension, have unhesitatingly declined all such proposals as involved features of more than ordinary risk. The income of the Company during the past year has been 73,310l. 3s. 7d., while the payments on account of Fires, Deaths, and Dividends, have been 40,850l. 2s. 1d. The Current Quinquennial period will close on the 31st December, 1862, when a full Debtor and Creditor account will be laid before you. Prior to that date this statement is all that the Deed of Settlement provides for, and your Directors rejoice that it is of such a nature as to strengthen their confidence in the Report they shall make in 1863.

The assets of the Company on the 31st December last, as shown in the Auditor's Report, were 261,574l. 19s. 3d. Everything speculative and dubious has been avoided in its investments. Perfect security, rather than a high rate of interest, has been sought.

Since 1847 a Dividend of 6 per cent. per Annum has been paid on the Capital Stock of the Company, being 2 per cent. additional to the interest ordered to be paid by the Deed of Settlement. Looking at the business of the past year, and having special regard to the profits thus certainly made, it is proposed to continue the same Dividend during the present year.

AMERICAN WAR and SLAVERY.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES, held in FALCON-SQUARE CHAPEL, London, May 10, 1861, the Rev. J. G. MIALl in the Chair:—

It was moved by EDWARD BAINES, Esq., M.P.; and seconded by the Rev. A. M. HENDERSON, and unanimously resolved:—

That this assembly has learned with profound sorrow the calamitous position of public affairs existing in the United States of America, which threatens to plunge that great country into all the horrors of a civil war. Closely allied as the two nations are, by descent from a common ancestry, the possession of a common language and literature, and a profession of the same religious principles, whatever affects the welfare of America appeals to the deepest sympathies of the English people in general, and of the Congregational Churches of this land especially, identified as the latter are in hallowed historical recollections with the Pilgrim Fathers of a former age, and in faith and worship with their descendants in the present day.

That this Assembly would again place on record its deep conviction of the sin and evil of slavery, and recognising in that institution the occasion of the present political dislocation of the States, would assure the brethren and Churches of America, who, with Christian zeal and prudence, have protested against this moral wrong, of the sympathy and prayerful regard of their brethren in this country under the trials they are called to endure at this crisis, and would earnestly pray to the God of peace and love that they may be preserved from everything in spirit and conduct unworthy of their character, as the friends of the oppressed, the lovers of their country, and the servants of the Redeemer.

And further, This Assembly respectfully recommends to all our pastors and Churches that fervent prayer should be offered by them in public and private for a peaceful solution and removal by moral force of the difficulties and dangers now overshadowing the Northern and Southern States, so that our brethren who are labouring to diffuse the Gospel of Christ in their own land, and in foreign climes, may be enabled to pursue their blessed work without interruption, and combine with the whole Church of the Saviour in endeavours to hasten that period, when war, and slavery, and every other form of evil afflicting our world, shall be annihilated by the universal extension of His blessed reign.

GEORGE SMITH, } Secretaries.  
ROBERT ASHTON, }

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Association will be held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACK-FRIARS, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 30.

The Meeting will be addressed by Edward Miall, Esq., the Rev. H. Richard, the Rev. C. Stovel, the Rev. J. H. Wilson, &c. The Chair will be taken at half-past Six o'clock.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

Under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Open for cases from all parts of the kingdom.

Contributions towards this national Charity are earnestly requested.

There are at the present time more than 300 inmates; and, although the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election, the Asylum can only select 50. They would gladly announce a large number for admission did the funds permit.

The Board have been much encouraged in their gratuitous labours by the visible improvement in the unfortunate and helpless inmates. They desire to make many essential additions, and carry out several necessary improvements connected with the establishment, to accomplish which they solicit the assistance of the wealthy and benevolent.

They have also, in compliance with the wishes of the subscribers, commenced receiving some of the cases for life, but the continuance of this great boon will depend entirely on the increased liberality of their friends. Pamphlets illustrating the working of the charity may be had gratuitously, on application to the Secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, to whom all orders should be made payable.

Annual subscription, 10s. 6d. or 1l. 1s.; life ditto, 5l. 6s. or 10l. 10s.

The elections occur regularly in April and October.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratiatons  
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, for some time engaged as

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Address, H. M., 3, Colonnade, Albany-road, Old Kent-road, London, S.

THE ADVERTISER, a Married Man, a

Lay Preacher, and who has had upwards of five years of School work, is anxious to hear of a situation where similar labours may be advantageously pursued.

Address, A. B. C., "Nonconformist" Office, London.

WANTED, in a Tradesman's family, a

HOUSEKEEPER, pious and domesticated. A Dis-senter preferred.

Apply, G. H. Smith, Worthing.

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Man as MANAGER, TRAVELLER, or any Place of Trust. Has had great experience in both businesses. Can be highly recommended.

Address, A. B., Green Man, Takeley-by-Chelmsford, Essex.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MER-

CHANTS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, aged Twenty-six, a SITUATION as First or Second. Can be well recommended from good houses.

Address, J. B., 20, Clinger-street, Hoxton, London, N.

TO IRONMONGERS, Wholesale or Retail.

—The Son of a Baptist Minister is open for an ENGAGEMENT (town or country), in a respectable house, where there is a good class of trade done. Would be most happy to render his services at once, or in short period of time. Is possessed of good country references from last and previous employers. Reasonable salary. Age Twenty-two.

Address, Frank Williams, 20, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS and

IRONFOUNDERS.—A Gentleman, having 2,000l. at command, is desirous of a PARTNERSHIP in either of the above-named businesses. London preferred.

Address, Messrs. Tapling and Crellin, Accountants, 94, Newgate-street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Proprietor of an old-

established Woollen Drapery Business is open to receive a PARTNER with a view to his entire relinquishment of the business in the course of a few years. 2,000l. required to be introduced.

For particulars address Messrs. Tapling and Crellin, Accountants, 94, Newgate-street, E.C.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25s., New-

Hartlepool, 24s.; best Middlesbrough, 23s.; Coke, 16s. 6d.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's Park, 16s. Chief Offices: 169 and 206, Tottenham-court-road.





**TO LINENDRAPERS, SILK MERCHANTS,**  
 &c.—An old-established Concern in the above line TO BE DISPOSED OF, in a town of 20,000 inhabitants, within thirty miles of London, with a railway passing through it. The proprietor retiring from business. This is an opportunity for an energetic man with some capital to make a fortune.  
 Letters addressed to A. F., to Messrs. J. and R. Morley, 18, Wood-street, Cheapside, London.

### HAMPDEN CHAPEL, GROVE-STREET, HACKNEY.

For SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, this substantial and comparatively newly erected Place of Worship, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, with power of increase by the addition of two side Galleries. The neighbourhood is highly respectable and rapidly increasing. Held on lease for Sixty-six years, at a ground rent of 20l.

For Price and Particulars apply to Messrs. Jenkinson, Sweeting, and Jenkinson, 7, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Henry Baker, Esq., Kilburn; and John Webb, Esq., 23, Park-road, Dalston.

### THE VOTE by BALLOT SOCIETY.

Messrs.—all Subscribers of One Shilling and upwards yearly. Friends are requested to agitate in the provinces. Applications for Petitions, Tracts, and Lectures, to be sent to the undersigned, by whom Subscriptions will be received.  
 JOHN F. BONTOMS, Honorary Secretary.  
 Office—5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C.

### CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID. There are at present upwards of two hundred pensioners on the funds, but it is the anxious desire of the Committee to raise this number to one thousand before the close of 1861. There are several thousands of utterly destitute blind persons in this country, who, from other afflictions in addition to their blindness, or from having lost their sight late in life, are quite unable to earn their daily bread; it is on behalf of such as these the Society asks for HELP.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of Half-a-Crown per week, or by temporary relief of 5s. or 2s. 6d. per month, until they can be placed permanently on the 2s. 6d. per week list, which is accomplished by rotation. The Society is desirous of extending relief, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—BLINDNESS and WANT.

A SUBSCRIBER of One Guinea per annum has the privilege of nominating a pensioner, who will be immediately placed on the funds, if found to be a proper object of relief.

A DONATION of Ten Guineas constitutes a LIFE SUBSCRIBER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches, or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overseer, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street, President of the East London Auxiliary; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, President of the parent Society.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS of a Guinea and upwards will be acknowledged monthly in the "Nonconformist," and also in the "Times."

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.; Mr. Clark, 18A, John-street, Stepney, E.; Mr. Watson, 3, Bartholomew lane, E.C.

### COLONY of NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 200 families, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

A large block of land will shortly be ready for allotment (in fifty-acre sections) under the Free Grant regulations. Lower rates of passage, superior accommodation on board, correct information as to the country, an agricultural instructor appointed, a register kept of servants wanted, and other advantages.

A minister, doctor, and schoolmaster will accompany the party; and a fund be provided toward their passage expenses and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "The Secretary of the National Association for promoting Special Settlements in New Zealand, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

### THE JAMAICA COTTON COMPANY is

now incorporated under the LIMITED LIABILITY LAW. The SCRIP will be ready for delivery on Friday; and the Articles of the Association may be seen and signed by any Shareholder, at 55, Charing-cross. The Company have taken means for planting a large breadth of land in Jamaica with cotton, and have most favourable accounts of progress from their agent by every packet.

### COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNER.  
 Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.  
 Full Particulars promptly supplied.

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Five minutes' walk from the Crystal Palace, to which building the Pupils have free access daily for study and recreation.

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. C. G. ROWE,  
 Assisted by the Rev. C. G. Rowe, and eminent Professors.

### HOMERTON COLLEGE.—The NEXT

SESSION commences SEPTEMBER 3, when there will be VACANCIES for Male Pupils desirous of being trained for Public Schools.

Apply to Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., Principal, Homerton College, London, N.E.

### HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1861. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Dorey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Bicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years Twenty-four Guineas. This includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

### ALLESLEY-PARK COLLEGE,

WARWICKSHIRE. Established thirteen years. Greatly enlarged premises—very superior accommodation—separate bedrooms—Christian rule—a high education adapted to commerce, the professions, public services, or universities—the best methods—very moderate terms—special terms for ministers' sons—A PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, separate, for little boys.

Apply for papers to the Director, Thomas Wyles, near Coventry.

### LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALI wish to inform their Friends that they will remove at Midsummer to Lansdowne House, London-road. The House is calculated to contribute largely to the health and comfort of their Pupils, being situated in the immediate vicinity of the race-course, one of the highest localities of the town.

Referees: Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; John Kerahaw, Esq., Glossop, Derbyshire; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firs, Norwood.

Terms and full particulars on application.

### THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company, was held at No. 62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, on SATURDAY, the 11th of May.

Mr. ALDERMAN CHALLIS, Chairman of the Company, presided.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting and the Report of the Directors, after which,

The CHAIRMAN in moving the adoption of the Report, observed, he did not like this deeply interesting and important document should pass without comment. It was the most satisfactory Report ever presented to the proprietors, and encouraged the most sanguine expectations. There were now great difficulties in the way of Life Assurance. Various companies seem anxious, not for a fair and healthy competition, not one likely to stimulate all in a worthy cause, but on the contrary, one likely to do great mischief to a good and worthy object. The public have now seen thirty to forty of these institutions fail, and many revelations will yet be made. It is to be regretted that men of character may be found to join new projects, without making themselves sufficiently acquainted with the details and responsibilities of their engagements. It has also been found that there is little difficulty in the way of obtaining agents, because 10 or 20 per cent. commission is offered in some cases, while offices of undoubted stability find it utterly impossible to make such terms. The consequence is that in four or five years such companies are eaten up with expenses; and we gradually become alive to the fact that, what is called the chemistry of common life is little more than the chemistry of destroying property. We are all co-partners—directors and proprietors—but it generally happens that the proprietors are only sleeping partners, and the benefit of their aid is in consequence lost. If only a moiety of it was exercised on our behalf, the "General" would become one of the first assurance institutions of the country. If the proprietors would only make the Office an object of continued solicitude, all that he (the Chairman) hinted at would be secured. If the losses in the past year were 21,901l., the fire premiums were 33,990l., and the amount paid on account of fires was 15 per cent. less than in 1859. In 1857, the income of the Society was 44,290l., now it was 75,810l. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this. The assets also had increased, and now reach 261,000l., showing great stability, and steady growth. This has not been obtained by accepting large risks, but by sifting with the greatest care every proposal submitted. His excellent friend Mr. Cope (Chairman of the Fire Committee), looked carefully after every fire policy ere it was issued, taking nothing on trust.

Every life proposal also was minutely examined by their excellent medical officers. Had less care been exercised, the number of new life policies might have been largely increased, but the future interests of the company would in such case have been seriously damaged. It would be found on examination that the directors of this Company had been very diligent in the discharge of their duties,—the average attendance being about ten out of twelve. But whilst they were thus attentive to their duties, they threw themselves on the proprietors, and said, If you do not double our new business next year, it will be all your own fault. He should rejoice if some of the proprietors would do more to increase the business of the Company, and thus entitle themselves to a portion of the praise which they very honestly accorded to the directors. He earnestly invited all to come out and work vigorously on behalf of the Company. Its soundness was undoubted. All its engagements would be honourably fulfilled, and he trusted to be able next year to congratulate the proprietors on a still further enlargement of their business.

The Report was then submitted, and unanimously adopted. The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, and John Dixon, Esq., were re-elected as directors, and T. M. Challis, Esq., was re-elected an auditor.

The Rev. Dr. Steane then rose, and said—Although, of late years, I have been somewhat of a stranger at your annual meetings, yet I have ever felt much solicitude about the progress of the Company. In its earlier years, in connection with my dear and honoured friend Dr. Price, I took a deep interest in its establishment, and became a policy-holder and a shareholder. I felt that your affairs were conducted with such ability and judgment, that we would not fall of success. I am here to-day, and I am happy to be here, because I wish to submit a resolution, in which I think the proprietors will all concur, and which, with your permission, I will read:—"That this court has received with much pleasure the report just presented, and is gratified to find that the business of the Company has so largely increased; that its best thanks are given to the directors for the energetic and skilful measures they have adopted, and it begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on the part of the proprietors to ensure to the Company a measure of success, far exceeding anything yet attained." I am sure, continued Dr. Steane, I may congratulate all present, and the company at large, on the great success of the past year. The proprietors will see that this resolution, clearly and logically drafted, divides itself into two parts. I would not venture to submit such a resolution without having first ascertained that the statements in it are true. I have inquired into the past as well as the present, and I find that in the Fire Department the Premiums in 1856 were 10,727l.; in 1857 14,259l. (it will be perceived that I am omitting the duty); in 1858 17,554l., in 1859 24,677l., and in 1860 35,930l. In the Life Department in 1857, the new Premiums were 955l., and the amount assured 34,890l., in 1858, new Premiums, 2,391l., amount assured, 91,250l., in 1859, new Premiums, 3,119l., amount assured, 103,600l., and in 1860, new Premiums, 3,973l., amount assured 117,022l. Thus, it will be seen that in the course of four or five years the Fire Premiums and the new Life Assurances have more than trebled. In all cases the ratio is gradual and progressive. It is an important element in the case that this gratifying progress has not been obtained by any spasmodic effort. It has been gradual and sustained; 1857 is greater than 1856, 1858 than 1857, 1859 than 1858, and 1860 than 1859. Now, as brevity is not only the soul of wit, but also of business, I am not disposed to weary you with a long speech; but I must say that I think the directors are entitled to our thanks for their unwearied efforts. Our excellent chairman has appealed to the shareholders to help them, yet everybody knows that the directors have great power, and that, had there been a failure, the responsibility would have fallen on them. They have fairly, therefore, earned the commendations which I propose to give them. I don't know in what way they are remunerated—I am not in the secrets of the society; but I am sure if it is not done handsomely, we shall all be disposed to complain. I was much gratified to hear the terms in which, Mr. Chairman, your brother directors have

spoken of the urbanity with which you preside over their deliberations; although I must confess that I a little trembled for you, as they spoke so warmly in your praise, for I could not but think of that saying in an old book, with which I am required professionally to be well acquainted, and which we all revere—"Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." I certainly heard no discordant voice among them, and I think, we, as proprietors, shall ever confirm their verdict from our own observation this morning. I have felt much pleasure in submitting this resolution.

Mr. SIMMONS—it is a long time since I had the honour of being present at one of these meetings. I have attended a considerable number of them, and I was one of the first to attach myself to this Company. I am rejoiced, because, to-day, we witness something very like a resurrection. I have the utmost confidence in what I have heard. Dr. Steane has handled the subject in a very masterly manner; and, after his elegant speech, we all feel more than satisfied. I thoroughly participate in the spirit of his remarks. I am sure we may anticipate that the next year we shall have even still greater progress. I look to the future with hope, and second this resolution with much pleasure.

The resolution was carried with the greatest unanimity. Mr. SIMMONS—it is extremely kind on the part of the proprietors to adopt the resolution of my excellent friends; and, in the name of my brother directors, I beg to thank you for the very cordial manner in which you have acknowledged their services. We shall do our best to merit a continuance of your approbation.

The Rev. ISAAC DOXEY—I should like to move that a cordial vote of thanks be given to Dr. Price, Mr. Cuthbertson, and the other officers of the Company. A great deal depends upon the courtesy and promptitude with which the business of an office is conducted, and it is everything to feel, as I am sure we all do, that this Society has very efficient officers. No one can be more deserving of thanks than my friends, Dr. Price and Mr. Cuthbertson. They have placed this Society in a proud position; really the working staff of the office is very efficient. I have the utmost pleasure in submitting this vote.

Mr. SIMMONS seconded the motion, and it was promptly adopted. In acknowledging it,

Dr. PRICE said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am greatly obliged. It would be bad taste to make a long speech after the very many able ones we have already had. I will only, on the part of my friend Mr. Cuthbertson and myself, say, nothing on our part shall be wanting to merit your approbation. All the intercourse which I have had with Mr. Cuthbertson has served to increase my respect for his character and abilities. In all that we do there is the greatest harmony and good feeling, and I believe that it will ever continue. The progress yet made is nothing compared with what is before us, if we are but true to ourselves. I cannot help remarking that there have been times when I did not feel such encouragement as at present. To-day we have certainly had the bright side of the picture, and find ourselves with an exchequer so large, that we can readily and without inconvenience meet any call that may be made upon us. Gentlemen, we thank you most sincerely.

A vote of thanks to the Auditors was then adopted, after which

J. G. COPE, Esq., said:—If we did not pass a special resolution of thanks to our Chairman I am sure that we should all be doing violence to our feelings. I do not submit this resolution as a compliment. There is no man to whom compliments are more distasteful than to our friend Alderman Challis, and I therefore am not disposed to do more than to propose that the best thanks of this meeting be given to him for his able and courteous conduct on this, as on every other occasion, when his services are required by the Company.

Several Shareholders seconded the motion, which was most cordially adopted; in acknowledging which

The CHAIRMAN said:—In a general way we do better to abstain from compliments than to offer them. I am free, however, to acknowledge that in this Company we do want a little more opportunity of knowing one another, and I am pleased if any services I can render are acceptable to you. We are now getting to the top of the hill, and may feel proud of what we have done. I am sure that in the future we shall all do our best, and it shall be my study to do all I can. It has been intimated to me that it is contemplated to hold a series of meetings in the suburbs of London to promote the business of the Society. If any of the proprietors should happen to receive a note soliciting their presence, I hope they will not fail to accept the invitation.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### NEVER PAUSE!

WHETHER Sir John Trelawny's Bill is to go up to the House of Lords this Session, whether the motion for the third reading is to be rejected by the Commons, or whether this present Parliament will have another opportunity of discussing and dividing upon it, are questions to which no one, perhaps, at the present moment, is prepared to give a very definite answer. The truth is, the position of the Ministry is visibly insecure. The Tory Opposition have found a vulnerable place in the strength of the Government, and have made up their minds to aim at it a deadly blow. Before the week is out, Her Majesty's Ministers may have been put into a minority on their financial scheme, and will perhaps have retired from office, or have announced their intention to appeal to the constituent body. The issue, whatever it be, will materially affect the course likely to be adopted in reference to the Church-Rate Abolition Bill. If the Government can carry their Budget in the face of the combination now leagued against them, we suppose matters will proceed in the appointed train—the third reading will be moved on Wednesday next—and the narrow escape of the Palmerston Administration from defeat will, we can scarcely doubt, increase their anxiety to inflict a further disappointment upon their antagonists. If, on the other hand, they are beaten on Thursday night, and the alternative is forced upon them to surrender their posts to their political foes, or to try their fortune at a General Election, it will be open to consideration whether, in either case, Sir John Trelawny will do well to proceed with his measure at the fag end of a broken Session.

We trust our friends will not permit the existing uncertainty to paralyse their exertions in support of the Bill. Whatever they had intended to do with a view to obtain for it a majority of votes on the 5th of June, it will be expedient for them to do now, and to do at once. The surest temptation to which a great party can be exposed, and the one most likely to take effect, is that which persuades to a short pause in the work of preparation, in consequence of a new element of uncertainty thrust unexpectedly between us and the issue close at hand. Many an anticipated triumph has been turned into a mortifying defeat by a sudden and wholly unlooked-for turn of events on the immediate eve of conflict, diverting attention, and suspending labour, at the precise moment when they are most imperatively called for. Many a gallant

ship within sight of port has come to disaster by the absorbed gaze of her crew upon some danger which has instantaneously revealed itself between them and their destination. Three or four days of inactivity during a brief interval of doubt as to what may be the fate of the Government, will do nothing to assist them, and may, peradventure, make shipwreck of our own hopes. We must stand steadily, each one at his post, resolved that if we may be baffled for the present by events, we will not be thrown off our guard by uncertainty. We are bound to hold on our way, as if the course were perfectly clear, even although it may happen that we shall presently be brought to—for it may also happen that the apparent obstacle will disappear, and, in case we have been negligent, our good vessel may have drifted out of the narrow and only channel by which we can enter the harbour. Unless we are wanting to ourselves, this very peril to which Her Majesty's Government is exposed, may, if it be surmounted, contribute materially to the attainment of our object. It throws a chance at our feet which we should pick up and turn to account. Let there be no relaxation of effort, therefore—no waiting to see which way the existing crisis will be solved—no hesitation to push on, because we know not what may occur. A day lost just now may be fatal to our hopes—consequently, whatsoever our hands find to do, let us do it with our might.

A word or two now to Her Majesty's Government. They know better than we can tell them the straits into which they have been driven. They must be aware that it would be in the power of some half-dozen or half-score Abolitionist members to exact from them stringent terms in reference to Sir John Trelawny's bill, or to leave them to inevitable defeat. If this obvious advantage be not taken of them—if the most earnest friends of the measure decline to wring from ministerial necessities that active assistance which they have a right to expect from spontaneous loyalty to the Liberal party of all sections—we trust Lord Palmerston and his colleagues will rightly interpret, and fittingly repay, the self-restraint of no small a number of his supporters. Something like reciprocity of good-will and active exertion will be confidently looked for. Bare votes given with evident reluctance, or even with indifference, are not all that the adherents of the administration are fairly entitled to under the circumstances. If ministers can get together a majority on Thursday night, they can also, by far less coercive appliances, secure for us a sufficient majority on the following Wednesday morning. To be sure, a defeat on the Church-rate Bill will not oust them immediately from office; but their tenure of office would not long outlive that event. The Tories are not likely, in the present balanced condition of parties, to allow the session to be closed without choosing a battle-field more favourable to them than the Budget. There will, in that event, be another mustering of forces—another critical division—another ministerial exigency—another appeal to Church-rate Abolitionists to stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellow Liberals to repel the onset. Well, should such an occasion arise, we are apt to think the whipper-in of the Administration will find his task one of insuperable difficulty. The sins of his superiors will be paraded before his face; and, on a question on which an appeal to the

country would be morally impracticable, the Government will find itself in a minority.

And now, in prospect of a possible and immediate General Election, we advise our friends to bring wavering members to book. Mark the trimmers with a keen and vigilant eye! Extract from them, if possible, a declaration of their intentions! Let the busy promoters of a compromise feel that your time for letting them know your mind is close at hand! And, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, take good care not to be cheated any more by evasive professions! We could point out several constituencies by name which will have to exercise a wholesome severity. We trust they will hold themselves ready to discharge a necessary but, we admit, a most unpleasant duty. Vacillating Whigs do us more damage by half on this question than avowed Tories. We must cast them out, if the opportunity is given us, at any sacrifice. Far preferable is it to be defeated, than to be deceived and betrayed. Serving under our colours, and incessantly plotting disasters for us, these men are a source of weakness rather than of strength. They must be dealt with firmly. Neutrality must be interpreted to mean the most insidious form of enmity. If we cannot unseat them, at least we may compel them to show their real colours, and go over to the foe. We shall never be sure of our work till we get rid of them. They are doing the work of Tories—let Tories re-elect them!

## DISSENT IN POOR POPULOUS DISTRICTS.

### LETTER IV.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I now proceed to reply upon the two specific cases of Southwark and Liverpool, and I think that, while the explanations which I shall be enabled to give with respect to the statements of Mr. Cadman and Dr. Hume, may not be sufficient entirely to justify the comparative neglect of the poorer districts of those places by Dissenters, they will be held partly to explain it. I think it will also appear that the last persons who should have made any reference to the inadequate provision made for religious worship in Southwark and Liverpool, are a Southwark and a Liverpool clergyman.

### THE SOUTHWARK CASE.

I will take, first, the Southwark case. It offers an apt illustration of superfine clerical tactics. It is not quite so bad as the Westminster Chapter scheme for stopping Dissent. In the leases of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster—I state this on the authority of a leaseholder who, not very long ago, had occasion to take a house on the Chapter estate, and who has the lease now in his possession—there is a clause prohibiting the erection of any Dissenting chapel on the estate. Never mind to what uses other parts of the property are put. There is no clause against public-houses nor against houses of ill-fame; on the contrary, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster are perhaps the largest freeholders of the latter class of houses of any persons in the kingdom, certainly of any "spiritual" corporation. A portion of the "slums" of Westminster belongs to them, and so does the greater part of Holywell-street, Strand. But, as they may comfort themselves when reminded of this circumstance, "Thank God! there is no Dissenting chapel on the estate." Well, the clergy and churchwardens of Southwark have not the power of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, but they appear to be animated by a somewhat similar spirit. Try and get their sanction, which in some instances is necessary, for the erection of a chapel in the parish of St. George's, and see what will come of it. Don't attempt the work, however, until you have possessed yourself with the spirit of the widow who appeared before the "unjust judge." You will want all her perseverance, and more than all, before you will be able to get a glimpse of success. For the following particulars in illustration of these statements I am indebted to the Rev. Dr. Waddington, of Southwark, the pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers' Church,



who gives me permission to use his name in placing them before the public.

Dr. Waddington, in a letter which accompanied his reply to the questions forwarded to him, remarks that "It is true that in the course of time the comparatively small Dissenting places of worship (built in the obscure and unfavourable localities into which they were formerly drawn) have been lost to us by the lapse of leases, and the impossibility of their renewal." This was the case with the Pilgrim Fathers' Church; and it was therefore decided to obtain, if possible, a new site for a new edifice. After the chapel passed out of the hands of the congregation, and was levelled to the ground, three years passed, although incessant search was made, before a new site could be obtained. Now listen to a tale!—

"Eventually," says Dr. Waddington, "we found a vacant piece of ground eligible for our purpose, and one feature in connexion with it recommended it to our consideration—viz., its close proximity to one of the poorest and most wretched districts in London, offering to us a sphere of missionary effort."

"The greatest obstacle we had to overcome in acquiring the site arose from the perverseness of some of the parish officials."

"The plot of ground had lain useless for years, and yielded no kind of revenue. The occupiers of it were anxious to dispose of it, but the transfer required the sanction of a board of parochial trustees."

"I made a personal application to the board sitting in the vestry of St. George's Church, to state the case, and to offer any pecuniary consideration that might be required in equity. After waiting two hours for a hearing, I was summarily dismissed, and was refused the opportunity to offer the briefest explanation. By dint of importunity, and as the result of not less than seventy applications, extending over three months, I gained the consent of parochial trustees to sanction the transfer of the site. Needless and heavy expenses were incurred, however, and an attempt was made to impose conditions thoroughly discreditable in this country, and in an age of advanced civilisation."

Here is an illustration:—

"The preparation," continues Dr. Waddington, "of the site by the pulling down and reconstruction of the boundary-wall, subjected us to a serious outlay. When we had made good the wall and saved the parish the expense of this necessary work, Mr. Cadman served me with a notice to interdict the further progress of the building, on the pretext that we had encroached on a burial ground—closed by an order of the Secretary of State. We should have been defeated and involved in ruinous expenses but that I had used the precaution of requesting the parochial authorities to determine the plot, and to employ their own surveyor. When the measurement was read, at the instance of Mr. Cadman, in the presence of the official staff, it was found that we had given a small strip of land rather than taken beyond our due."

"I mention this only as an illustration of the methods taken for the discouragement and possible suppression of Dissenting churches."

"We have had no collision with the evangelical clergy, but everywhere and at all times we have been ready to co-operate in every good work."

"I admired the zeal and devotedness of Mr. Cadman, and preserved with him the most friendly relations."

"He was in the receipt of large funds, supplied from various sources; and it may be supposed that under the enormous pressure upon us, it required no small amount of personal sacrifice and of fortitude to stand our ground."

Well, if Dr. Waddington were satisfied that Mr. Cadman spared no pains to exterminate Dissenting schools and churches, so far as this could be done without the semblance of injustice and persecution, the history which he has given of his own church would, I have no doubt, justify the observation. I know that a self-supporting voluntary school in Southwark was obliged to be closed in consequence of Mr. Cadman establishing a Church school, largely aided, near it. What could such a school do in competition with the clerical influence of a rector and some twelve or fourteen assistants curates, missionaries, and Scripture readers, and the cheaper terms which Government aid enabled the competing school to offer? It could only close its doors, and leave the clergyman and his friends to demoralise the poor and add to taxation by allowing children to be educated at less than their parents were able and, in the absence of another school, willing to pay. And then voluntaries in education are taunted with their want of success, just as voluntaries in eligion are taunted with deserting the poor districts! I think your readers will agree with me that Mr. Cadman, when he stated this before the Lords' Committee on Spiritual Destitution, should have accompanied his statement with a narrative of his exertions to prevent the erection, in a poor district, of the Pilgrim Fathers' Church. The public would then have better appreciated his charge and—his candour.

#### THE LIVERPOOL CASE.

The Liverpool case is a remarkable one, and here, too, there has been a little *suppressio veri*, or rather, not a little. Several chapels in Liverpool have had to give place to railways and public improvements, and many hundreds of dwellings of the poorer classes have had to do the same. Both have emigrated together to other districts, where new chapels have been built. It is true, however, that the old churches connected with the Establishment remain in the poorer districts—to be maintained, in many instances, at the expense of the ratepayers, through the parish and corporation funds, and they remain, whether there be any congregations or none. About the latter circumstance, as well as about the general subject of the Established Church in poor populous districts, I may have something to say at another time; meanwhile, let us see what Dr. Hume's

assertion is worth. The charge, that Dissenters are deserting the poor, has, I think, been sufficiently answered; but, supposing that it had been true, in that case the Dissenters of Liverpool would have felt no greater disgrace attaching to them than may well attach to the Church. They would still have had connected with them a far larger number of the poor than have the churches of the Establishment. It happens, unhappily for Dr. Hume's assertion, that in 1853 a census of the attendance at all the places of worship in Liverpool was taken for the committee of the Working Men's Sunday Services. It was published in full detail, in a number of the *Liverpool Mercury* for February of that year, and it now lies before me. It was procured, of course, for another purpose than that which is in view in these papers, but the facts which it contains are, for that reason, the more valuable. I find, from this return, that of the total number of attendants at all places of worship in Liverpool, 62,117 persons belonged to the working classes. Now, you would imagine, from the assertion that has been made that in the poorer districts the churches of the Establishment only are left to "open wide their portals to the poor," that the majority of the working classes attended the churches of the Establishment. Indeed, if it were true that Dissenters were deserting the poorer districts, they would have no alternative but to do this. Yet what do we find? At the 58 Churches of England, 15,359 were of the working classes; at the 86 Dissenting places of worship 17,555 belonged to the working classes; while at the 12 Roman Catholic chapels 29,203 were working people. Here, the Establishment, in respect of its ministrations to the poor, stands lower than either Protestant or Roman Catholic Dissenters. Let, therefore, the deficiencies of the Dissenters be what they may, they can bear comparison with those of the Church. If the "portals" of the latter stand "wide open," the portals of the former must stand still wider open!

Yet another fact, and one which, though of a character to be regretted, has an important bearing on this question. Neither churches nor chapels in Liverpool are anything like full; but the churches are less full than the chapels. The Established Church had, at the time the above census was taken, equal to 23½ empty churches holding 1,000 persons each; the Dissenters had equal to 25½ empty chapels, holding the same number each.

One more fact and sufficient will have been said. Dr. Hume should not "throw stones." His church is built in one of the poorest districts, but the site is bounded on one side by the public manure heaps, on another side by chemical works; so that there is population on two sides only. But do the population of those two sides attend? His congregation is wretched in point of numbers. I do not state this for purposes of depreciation, but to illustrate the remark that to boast of "open portals" when the poor do not enter them is to make a very empty boast indeed. It is an interesting circumstance, however, that within a short distance of Dr. Hume's church a chapel has recently been bought, and in the first year, which has lately closed, nearly 700. was received from the voluntary contributions of the poor people attending it. Dr. Hume's immediate neighbourhood, therefore, certainly does not illustrate the truth of his theory.

I must now close this series. It will have been apparent, I hope, that I have had no wish, in writing these letters, to depreciate Voluntarism in the Established Church. If, as I understand, and as I observe from the *Leicester Mercury*, there are some who think I have unjustly ignored the successful efforts of Church Voluntaries, I have only to say, what ought to have been apparent, that any allusion to them would have been altogether out of place. With some, though, I daresay, an imperfect knowledge of what Churchmen are doing to counteract the tendencies of their own system, I certainly should not wish to insinuate that they have effected nothing for the poor. With about one-third of the churches in England erected by Voluntarism alone; with fifty-six voluntary churches in Liverpool, and, I daresay, a similar proportion in all the large towns, no man can, or ought to desire to deny, that Voluntarism in the Established Church has produced results as magnificent, as, considering the difficulties it has had to encounter, they are wonderful. No Dissenter, so far as I am aware, has ever sought to depreciate these efforts; though we could wish that the success of Voluntarism in Dissent received a little more candid acknowledgment. Where both parties fail to meet the deficiency of inadequate religious instruction, it would be well if, instead of "throwing stones," we had charity at once to say, "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong,"—with this difference, that one party is paid by the State to do this very work, and, with the money so received does not do it.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT S. SKEATS.

May 27, 1861.

#### THE CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

THE SECOND READING LAST FEBRUARY.

It may be convenient if we now recall some of the statistics that appeared in our columns after the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill in February.

Ten Liberals voted against the bill, viz.:—Hon. Captain Anson, Lord G. Cavendish (who voted for

abolition in 1855), Colonel Dickson, Lord Elcho, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Hassard, Sir R. Peel, Mr. F. Peel, C. W. Fuller, and W. P. Thornhill (Mr. Thornhill formerly voted for it).

Those who have supported the bill, but were absent on Wednesday, were Sir H. Verney, Sir G. Dashwood, Captain Adeane, and Mr. W. Marshall.

The only members of the Government having seats in the House who did not vote for the bill were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. F. Peel, both of whom were in the minority.

#### ABSENTEE ENGLISH.

W. P. Drax.	Lord A. Paget.
M. Gaskell.	Alderman Copeland.
Sir F. Baring.	Lord E. Howard.
Sir F. Smith.	W. Fitzgerald.
Sir M. Cholmondeley.	J. Mackinnon.
John Pritchard.	E. Greaves.
Lord Worsley.	Lord E. Bruce.
Sir D. L. Evans.	W. Wrightson.
B. Gurdon.	Sir R. Bulkeley.
J. H. Gurney.	Sir H. Owen.
W. G. Hayter.	

Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Garney were, we have reason to believe, unavoidably absent.

#### ABSENTEE IRISH.

Sir G. Bowyer.	Sir R. Levings.
J. Brady.	J. McCann.
Lord J. Browne.	J. Maguire.
Sir T. Burke.	Colonel Maxwell.
Mr. Butt.	J. P. O'Brien.
C. Cooper.	D. O'Donoghue.
M. Corbally.	M. O'Ferrall.
Captain Damer.	J. Redmond.
J. Ennis.	M. Sullivan.
Colonel Greville.	Colonel Vandeleur.
D. Ker.	L. Waldron.
J. Lanigan.	Colonel White.
J. Lever.	

#### NEXT WEDNESDAY'S DIVISION.

(From the *Patriot*.)

How little honesty there is about the professions of accommodation which come from our opponents we may judge from the fact, that nothing has been heard of the Duke of Marlborough's bill, founded on the recommendation of the Lords' Committee, since his Grace first announced it in the House. It was never seriously intended that any such measure should be passed—it was only got up as a foil to the efforts of the abolitionists. We call, then, upon the opponents of Church-rates to be up and doing during the next fortnight.

(From the *Wesleyan Times*.)

The Church-rates war will be renewed on the 5th of June, when Lord Robert Montagu is at last to have the pleasure of moving the total rejection of Sir John Trelawny's bill. After what we have seen of the conduct of this House of Commons we need be surprised at nothing, and must be moderate in our favourable expectations. The Tories will do their worst; and, if the Liberals, or those who so call themselves, should not do their best, they will hear of it at the next general election. One of the good signs in the lamentations of the "Church-Defence" party, as they contrast the indifference of their out-of-door friends with the zeal and energy of the Dissenters. The tendency of parish facts continues, too, in the right direction. Even the judgment of Dr. Travers Twiss in the Consistory Court on the Sydenham case, though ostensibly adverse to the recusants, will operate really in their favour. The question is, whether district churches are entitled to claim Church-rates on equal grounds with the mother church of the original parish. "Yes, they are," says the Ecclesiastical Judge; and that, not for repairs only, but also for bread, wine, and what not. Well now, see: in district churches the pews are rented as in Dissenting chapels; and yet, the outside public are to be waylaid and robbed for the purpose of making the inside parson and his congregation comfortable. It will not stand.

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

Lord Robert Montagu conscientiously, and Mr. Disraeli we believe politically, say "no surrender." Last year the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill was carried by a large majority, but it passed the third reading by the narrow majority of nine. The reason was, that several members who voted for the second reading were absent when the third reading occurred. It might have been accident or remissness, but we understand the circumstance has suggested to Lord Robert's party the clever dodge of inducing as many as possible of the members who voted this year to absent themselves from the coming division, and allow the Robertists to reject the bill. Our information may be correct or may be not. The honour of the Ministry and of the majority of the Commons, as well as the peace and comfort of hundreds of parishes, are to such an extent compromised in the probable rejection of the bill, that we offer no apology for drawing to it in time the attention of our readers, that they may to the extent of their predilections and influence strengthen the hands of the anti-rate party, and endeavour to show Liberal members of Parliament that it is their bounden duty not only to see the bill passed through the Commons, but passed with such a majority and manifestation of opinion as will impress upon the Lords the importance attached to the measure by the country.

(From the *Bath Journal*.)

Liberal members who voted in the large majority of 285 against 235, on the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, will be looked to by their constituents with peculiar interest on its third reading. This bill has been read a second time on eight occasions; it has been supported by decided majorities in three successive Parliaments, and it has been twice carried through all its stages and sent to the House of Lords. It is a singular feature of Parliamentary proceedings as to this measure that, after so long a series of discussions, and such majorities in its favour, and after the votes had attained their largest number and their largest majority last session, its third reading should be carried by a majority of only nine. How was the number so reduced? This question is easily answered—by members absenting themselves. But the question, why they did so, is somewhat occult. Their absence on the very



important occasion when the object they advocate and vote for is to be achieved, is a ground of hope for the Tories, who, after defeating the County and Borough Franchise Bills, the Charity Trustees Bill, the Nonconformists' Burials Bill, the Qualification for Offices Bill, and the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, would rejoice in nothing more than that of securing the defeat of Ministers on the third reading of this Church-rate Bill.

(From the *Hants Independent*.)

We understand that a resolute attempt will be made by the Conservative party to defeat the bill for the abolition of Church-rates, on the motion for its third reading, on Wednesday, the 5th of June, and it therefore behoves all the true friends of religious liberty, both in the House of Commons and the country, to put forth their whole strength in the approaching struggle, in order that the measure may be sent to the other branch of the Legislature by such a majority as will secure for it a respectful consideration. We hope the opponents of Church-rates will not allow themselves to be lulled into any false security in reference to Sir John Trevelyan's bill. The members for Southampton, we are glad to say, are both sound upon this question; and we hope to see the whole county make a creditable figure in the division-list, on the third reading.

#### UNITARIANS AND CHURCH-RATES.

At the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, held on Wednesday, Mr. E. C. WHITEHURST proposed the adoption of the following petition on the question of Church-rates:—

To the honourable the Commons in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the members of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, assembled at their annual meeting, held this 22nd day of May, 1861: Sheweth,—That your petitioners are Protestant Nonconformists, precluded by conscientious scruples from joining the worship of the Church established by law. That your petitioners build and repair their own churches, pay their own ministers, and defray the other expenses of their own worship, without, so far as the Unitarian churches of England, Scotland, and Wales are concerned, aid from Government or any public rate. That your petitioners hold it to be a violation of religious liberty to compel any man against his will to support religious worship of which he neither partakes nor approves. That the continuance of the present system of compulsory Church-rates, besides being in some cases an invasion of individual religious liberty, is injurious to the public peace, and lowers the respect for religion, and even weakens the legitimate influence of the Established Church. That your petitioners, believing that there is no other remedy for the evils of the present system, humbly pray your honourable House to agree to a total abolition of compulsory Church-rates. And your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

In addressing an audience which might appropriate to themselves Burke's celebrated phrase, "The dissidence of Dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion," he need not enter at length into the argument against Church-rates. He was glad to see this association bearing its testimony to the principle of no compulsory support of religion. He had only one objection to the wording of the petition. He certainly wished to weaken the influence of the Established Church as an establishment, but he was not desirous of injuring it as a branch of the Catholic Church of Christ. Mr. Gladstone had admirably said, "In consequence of this removal of the artificial props, the Church will fall back more unreservedly upon her faith, her zeal, her prayers—her appeals to the faith, the love, the zeal, the prayers, the alms, the service of Christian people; and for every pound that she amassed through the machinery of which she now loses the use she will obtain many pounds, without being indebted for them to anything, only excepting the love of the members of the Church of England." He would make the practical suggestion to their friends now present from the country that in their respective localities they would bring all their personal influence to bear upon their members of Parliament in support of the Church-rate Bill, which was coming on for its third reading on the 5th of June. Without every effort being used to meet the influences which the Church Defence party was bringing to bear upon members of Parliament the disasters to the cause of religious liberty during this session would be crowned by the defeat of the Church-rate Bill.

The Rev. E. KELL, M.A., in seconding the resolution, rejoiced that the question had been taken up by the association, because Unitarians had not of late years, in his opinion, taken the active part they ought in regard to it.

The petition was then unanimously adopted.

#### ARCHDEACON HALE AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

On Thursday a Visitation of the Clergy of the City and Archdeaconry of London was held at St. Sepulchre's Church, Snow-hill. There was a very large attendance. The Archdeacon in his Charge called attention to the plans of the "Liberation" Society as directed against the Church. He proceeded to give the history of the rise and progress of the society, which he charged with conspiracy against the constitution of the country, as well as against the Established Church. He described the peculiar organisation of the society, dwelling particularly on its Parliamentary Committee. One of the objects of this committee was to send to the House of Commons men favourable to their views, and its operations had proved so effective, that session after session had witnessed the passing of some measure originated by the society. Such was the machinery employed, and members of the House of Commons were influenced by it,—the practical business of the Legislature was influenced by it,—through it minorities in the House had obtained the greatest influence, and the whole of the English

Constitution was to be remodelled, in order that it might be adapted to this altered state of things. The House of Commons was not now a free agent. It was the 600 men of the Liberation Society who constituted an *imperium in imperio*, who ruled the House of Commons and carried measures destructive of the constitution of the country in Church and State, and disapproved of by the great majority of the people. They might depend upon it that the Liberation Society was never established merely for the purpose of securing the abolition of the Church-rates. This was only a small part of its wide and comprehensive scheme. Any settlement of the Church-rate question by which some people thought to put an end to the onslaught on the Church, would only give strength to other measures which were in view. If the Church-rates were abolished to-morrow, the conference would meet as before, and Members of Parliament would act a prominent part in a society which declared that the Established Church of England was the stronghold of Satan, which it was the duty of Christians to demolish. That the abolition of the Church-rate was only one step forward was openly avowed by Mr. Bright in the course of the last debate. The connexion between the Liberation Society and the Government was on that occasion, to all appearance, complete. Under a sense of imminent danger to the Church, he demanded an explanation of the conduct of the Government. Were they collectively or individually informed of the operations and designs of the Liberation Society, or was the union between Church and State what was called an "open question," in the Cabinet? One of the Cabinet—the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson—was enrolled on the list of the subscribers, and although he only contributed what in the current coin of the realm amounted to one hundred shillings, the influence of his name was beyond all price of the society in his position as a Cabinet Minister. The Right Hon. Gentleman might not have considered the magna charta of the society, and its designs for the overthrow of the Church, but he must be aware, even from what he had heard in debates in Parliament, that the entire secularisation of ecclesiastical property was one of the avowed objects of the society. He (the Archdeacon) did not charge the Liberation Society with a deliberate desire to overthrow the monarchy and to establish a republic, but it was clearly its object to assimilate the Government of this country to that of the United States, where there was an absence of a National Church and tithes, and an equality amongst all denominations of Christians. He did not deny perfect liberty to any man, but if civil and religious liberty meant plundering the Church of her endowments, and discharging her from the service of the State as the authorised instructress of the people, he thought it was likely to lead the country into the greatest possible danger. The Archdeacon concluded by stating that, as Dissenters had supported the Liberation Society, Churchmen, throughout the length and breadth of England, should join "the Church Institution."

(From the *Daily News*.)

The Archdeacon raises against the society at the outset, the cry of spoliation, and recurs again and again throughout his addresses to the alienation of Church property as the ultimate object of the association. That the alarm which the venerable pluralist expresses on this head is genuine we do not in the least doubt. But his candour in expressing it is far more to be admired than either his delicacy or his discretion. Archdeacon Hale is certainly the last man in the Church, or in the kingdom, who ought to have raised this cry, or to have objected to the society on this ground. He exemplifies in his own person the very evils which the society is designed to remedy. He illustrates the worst vices connected with patronage, and the unequal distribution of Church property. Acts against non-residence and the multiplication of benefices in a single hand have been framed, but the Archdeacon has dexterously managed to escape their influence. For years he was one of the most exacting, obstinate, and notorious pluralists in the Church. He formerly had five different preferments, bringing in a gross income of more than six thousand pounds. Various efforts were made to wrest some of these rich prizes from his grasp, but it was only with great difficulty and after considerable delay that he was compelled to relinquish one of them, the Incumbency of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. The rest he managed to retain, and he is still the Head Master of the Charter-house, with a residence superior to that of any other ecclesiastical residence in the metropolis save Lambeth; Canon of St. Paul's, Archdeacon of London, and Almoner of St. Paul's. From these sources he derives an annual income of more than four thousand pounds, and a sum like this paid for sitting in a stall, delivering an annual charge, and attending one or two Chapter meetings, in a Church where the working clergy are nearly starved, furnishes the Archdeacon with a tolerably good reason for protesting against any inquiry into the distribution of Church property. The real truth is that these very cases of injustice and abuse—cases like this of Archdeacon Hale—have not only created the Liberation Society, but go far towards justifying its existence and activity.

A fuller analysis of the charge would amply establish the character we have assigned it. The vice of a radically false and narrow point of view pervades it throughout. Archdeacon Hale, for example, undertakes to define the object—or, as the familiar phrase now is—the ulterior design, of the Liberation Society. He says—"It is formed for the avowed purpose of doing away with all national religion, and crushing the Established Church; or, in other words, as he

expresses it a few sentences further on, "of alienating Church property for the purpose of the State"—the two objects being, in the mind of the alarmed pluralist, absolutely identical. But the fact is, that so far from wishing to do away with all national religion, the society only aims to set free a religious power that now works under heavy fetters; and so far from desiring to crush the "Established Church," it simply wishes to get rid of the Establishment. And some of the most eminent clergymen of the Church are equally anxious to accomplish this. More than two years ago the Rev. W. E. Bennett, of Frome, who certainly does not yield to Archdeacon Hale in his zeal for the prosperity of the Church, said publicly—

The Church of England does not now ask for superiority over the sects, but only equality with them. She does not now ask protection, but only liberty. She does not ask for an *Establishment*—that indeed has been her bane, and is very likely soon to become her destruction.

Mr. Bennett has urged the same view at greater length in a pamphlet recently published; and in so doing proves himself a far wiser and better son of the Church than the pluralist who raises the cry of spoliation. After having defined the end of the Liberation Society, the Archdeacon goes on to explain the secret of its success—the peculiar machinery it has so successfully employed. This is decidedly the most characteristic as well as the most amusing part of the whole charge. However difficult it may be for the Archdeacon to comprehend the motive power of principle, or gauge the force of moral and religious machinery, there is a simpler and more direct kind of agency which he is at no loss to understand. However much he may affect to despise the carnal weapons of these "coetermonger-times," he certainly does not underrate their influence. While allowing that the society has achieved extraordinary success, he attributes this wholly to the use of the most ordinary means. It has been accomplished by subscriptions, and the public will be interested in hearing, on the authority of a dignitary of the Church, for how small a sum the British Parliament may be bought and sold.

"The 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* a year which they had raised," says the Archdeacon, "had been very well employed in Parliamentary boroughs and elsewhere, and it certainly had been the means of making an impression upon the House of Commons in favour of one of the most destructive measures that could have been proposed—the abolition of Church-rates."

This will be surprising news to the electioneering agents throughout the country, and may perhaps astonish the committees of the Reform and Carlton Clubs. A Parliamentary majority on any question may be obtained by the judicious expenditure of about two thousand a year. That is all the money which has been employed by the Parliamentary Committee of the society, and this is the Archdeacon's estimate of the result:—

One of the objects of this Parliamentary Committee was to send to the House of Commons men favourable to their views, and its operations had proved so effective that session after session had witnessed the passing of some measure originated by the society. Such was the machinery employed, and members of the House of Commons were influenced by it—the practical business of the Legislature was influenced by it—through it minorities in the House had obtained the greatest influence, and the whole of the English Constitution was so remodelled in order that it might be adapted to this altered state of things. The House of Commons was not now a free agent.

All that, including the destruction of the freedom of Parliament, for two thousand pounds a year. Why, if this be true, the Archdeacon need not make such imploring appeals to the Metropolitan clergy. He may defeat the Liberation Society and save the Church single-handed, if he will only devote half his annual income to this object for two or three years to come.

#### THE ARCHDEACON OF BRISTOL ON THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

Nearly the whole of the charge of the Rev. Thos. Thorp, D.D., Archdeacon of Bristol, delivered in that city on Thursday last, was taken up by an attack on the Liberation Society. He said:—

The avowed purpose of attacks perseveringly carried on in and out of Parliament by aggressive agitation and secret insinuation, by the instrumentality of cheap literature and the public press, by the influences of political antagonism, and an adroit appeal to the meanest passions in the abused names of Religion and Conscience, is the overthrow, not the reform, of the Established Church. It is no longer the vindication of religious liberty, but the compulsory establishment of religious equality. It is not enough that all may believe and worship as they will, but they must have freedom thrust upon them. They must surrender the religious opportunities secured and guaranteed to them by the law, lest they should be in danger of becoming religious through influence or compulsion. It is no longer the hardship of an obnoxious impost, but the degradation implied in the legal existence of a religious supremacy. It is taken for granted—you know with how much truth—that the ministers of a state religion must necessarily be supercilious and intolerant; the ministers of voluntary religious societies, of course, conspicuous for meekness, charitableness, and unanimity. Unbounded freedom of opinion and worship, extended even to Jews, infidels, and heretics, nay, the liberty openly to disavow, if not to blaspheme, religion altogether—a liberty lately claimed and vindicated by men of mark in Parliament and courts of law; all this must count for nothing so long as the ministers of one religion, the religion of the sovereign and the State, are found to exhibit a superiority in refinement, cultivation, independence, conscientiousness, and moderation, which they could scarcely fail to have imbibed—with unhappy exceptions, of course—from that educational training and exclusive separation for their special calling which



are the indispensable condition of their privileged commission. Accordingly bill after bill has been brought into Parliament, with more rapidity and systematised organisation than in former sessions, for the removal, as it is alleged, of some grievance affecting the Dissenters, but the practical effect of which, whatever be their object, is to impair the proper work and efficiency of the Church. Not content with demanding the abolition of the tax to which all real property is by law and immemorial custom liable, under the name of Church-rates, those who have constituted themselves the advocates for the body of the Nonconformists now require the free use of the churchyard for burial, with every variety of religious service or none, totally regardless of the religious feelings of Church-people, who view with loving reverence the ground that has been consecrated for the last rest of those who have been laid in it with the Church's solemn rite: they demand, moreover, the use and control of Church endowments for schools and other charities, and the liberty of intruding a strange clergyman into a parish against the will of the incumbent, who is exclusively responsible for its pastoral care. If there be one thing more than another (apart from its Divine commission as the guardian and teacher of religious truth) which ought to commend the Church, and does commend it, to the affections of the people of England, and to make many of those even who do not use its ministry jealous for its permanence and safety; if there be one thing more than another which makes it an object of admiration and envy to the members of foreign churches who visit our country, and see the working of our parishes, it is the *parochial system* as established, and now reviving with unexampled vigour and success. With unbounded liberty of conscience to all, this parochial system insures to every man, woman, and child in the land, the ever, and everywhere, present benefit of fatherly superintendence, as well as spiritual instruction: so long as the Church exists in England, with its endowments rendering its ministers generally independent of worldly wants and popular caprice, every parishioner has a friend, an adviser, a counsellor as well as a teacher, to whom he has a right in any necessity to apply. This principle imposes no restraint; it forces itself upon no one that rejects, or does not desire, it; all are reckoned among the fold of the Church, but any one may go out of it; it only provides for the care of those who remain, and who, if they leave it, are free to return: and the provision is for the advantage even of those who do not use it: it is for the good of all the community that those habits of quietness and order be maintained which are best promoted by the voice of friendly persuasion, and substitute the humanising influences of religion for the vindictive restraints of fear of punishment. But the measures proposed in Parliament for the presumed relief of Dissenters, spoil the things they touch for those who value them, without any real advantage to those who do not; who desire to have its benefits without the conditions and restraints which are necessary to make them of any value; who want to be Churchmen, and no Churchmen, at the same time. It would be difficult to imagine greater latitude in religion than is enjoyed in this country at the present time. Making allowance for exceptional cases, which, where they exist, can easily be removed, and which fall quite as much on the Churchman as on the Nonconformist, I assert that a Dissenter, as a Dissenter, has no grievance at all. He is eligible to all civil and municipal offices; has a religious worship and ministry provided for him, free of cost, to use if he likes, or to let alone, and set up any other kind of worship that he will; and has the same assistance and countenance from the Government, in proportion to his want and his means, in providing education in conformity with his own religious opinions, as the Church. But this does not satisfy the Liberators of the present day. They are not content with having deserted from the faith which their forefathers cherished, but they must force all the rest to follow in their train. They are not satisfied with aping the Church's ways and using even the Church's formularies, of which they profess so much abhorrence, but they must spoil them for the Church. All they pleaded and suffered for when they renounced the State's religion was liberty of worship, but now they cannot rest till they have destroyed the Church's "supremacy"—supremacy, that is, over her own people, for over none else is she supreme. If the nation, as such, is to have a religion, it would seem to be the most natural course for those who decline its offices to accept their liberty, without injury to those who remain behind. They are free to have their own ritual, their own places of worship, to educate their children as they will—but surely it is unreasonable to desire it, that they should seek to derange, not to say to rot, the body they have left, to render its institutions useless to those who still observe its conditions by requiring to have them adapted to their own views. I was in the House of Commons when the eloquent leader of the extreme Liberal party, making himself the mouthpiece of the Dissenters, with whom, at the same time, he disclaimed partnership or sympathy, poured forth his catalogue of vices or defects, assigned by them as the ground of their hostility to the Establishment, and I could scarcely refrain from exclaiming at each step in the enumeration, "That is our grievance: the Church's grievances, not yours." The Church is wronged, not the Dissenters, when it is robbed of property given to it in trust for the purpose of keeping alive a specific form of faith and worship, and still required to keep it up. The Church is wronged, when, being invested by the State with the guardianship of the National Religion—entire freedom of faith and worship being at the same time guaranteed to all—she is assailed as intolerant and tyrannical, and challenged by them to "struggle for supremacy." It is the Church's grievance, if it be a grievance, that there is an inequality of dignities and endowments, the inequality between the different ranks of society which it is its office to penetrate and leaven with Christian doctrine and order. It is the Church's grievance, if the patronage of a benefice is treated as a property rather than a trust, and the checks provided in the irresponsible power of bishops, and the appeal to the congregation be rendered nugatory by the neglect of the one and the indifference of the other—if the appointment to her highest offices is vested in persons having an interest not for, but often adverse to her character and usefulness, unchecked by any ecclesiastical veto, or the force of public opinion. It is the Church's grievance if she is prohibited from revising her doctrines and enforcing her discipline, and exercising those powers of internal legislation which, no less than

in the case of the civil government, the constitution guarantees to her with a view to necessary reforms. Where is the fairness, the honesty, the justice of denying to the Church, and to those who consistently and faithfully conform to it, the right to use it, and to worship in it according to its own principles, which the Church and the law allow Nonconformists to do according to theirs? Why should Church people be required to alter their doctrines, or their discipline and forms of worship, to make them accessible to Dissenters, rather than Dissenters be required to give up their doctrines and forms of worship, and come back to the Church? It would be a bright day when both parties should have so reviewed their principles in the light of primitive and catholic Christianity as to unite them again in one holy family of Christian uniformity and brotherly love. But it would be strange if the son that has left his father's house for a home of his own should insist on returning to it with the family since born to him, and to derange the whole paternal establishment in conformity with his new notions, habits, and deeds. These views seem to have found favour with the representatives of the people, at least for a time. Two of the bills alluded to, the Trustees of Charities Bill, and the Nonconformists Burial Bill, were rejected a few weeks back by the House of Commons. Two remain, Church-rates (June 5) and Qualification for Offices, i.e., for abolishing the oath by which persons elected to municipal offices bind themselves not to use their official power or influence to the damage of the Church established, which was silently passed by the Commons, and is now waiting for discussion in the House of Lords. I have not thought it necessary to propose to you to petition, of which you are tired, as it is not likely any of these bills will, in the present session, become law.

#### THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

(From the *Patriot*.)

Is it not chiefly as a result of the labours of the Liberation Society that the Church party have at length thought it necessary to establish Defence Associations, and by so doing confess themselves on the defensive? Yet it must be admitted that never does the Church of England appear to so little advantage as in the attitude of defence. Let an energetic Evangelical clergy labour in the pulpit and the pastorate, trusting mainly to Voluntary principles and Dissenting practices, and backed by the social prestige which attaches to Church of Englandism, it will achieve results which make men lenient towards the vices of the system. But let the Church be thrown upon her defence, and fact and logic alike fail her. Her lines of circumvallation are so extended; her bulwarks, which look venerable for age, are found to be so weakened by the lapse of time; her walls are so intermingled with the relics and rubbish of the past, and so undermined by the heresies of the present; her garrison is so alienated by schism, that the wonder is, not so much that it has survived the attack from without, but that the entire fabric has not long since been rent in pieces by the weakness or the discordance of the elements that are within.

Once more, then, we congratulate the Liberation Society on another year of patient labour in this great cause. We congratulate it on the steady increase of its revenues, on the growing number and power of its constituency, and on the dauntless spirit with which all are animated. We congratulate it on the accession to its ranks of the Rev. Samuel Martin, who furnishes another illustration of the fact that men may be eminently pious without necessarily abnegating their political rights. We congratulate the society upon having at last put the Church of England confessedly on the defensive. Sometimes, in the energy of its action, the society has been guilty of a brusqueness of manner towards some even of its friends, which has created irritation, if not resistance, in return, and possibly it has been a little too jubilant in its own praises. It has no need to be either impatient or self-assertive. It is too firmly rooted in the confidence of its friends to require any trumpets to be sounded before it. Its services to modern Nonconformity and to spiritual religion throughout the land are patent, and deserve emphatic acknowledgment. We heartily commend it to the support of all who desire to confer or to enjoy the privileges of religious equality.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES.—The total cost of the "bishops' palaces" which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have bought or improved is as follows:—

Sees.	Cost.
Ripon .....	£14,724
Lincoln .....	52,194
Gloucester and Bristol .....	23,908
Rochester .....	28,157
Oxford .....	6,469
Worcester .....	7,000
Exeter .....	3,500
Hereford .....	800
Llandaff .....	9,054
Manchester .....	19,037
Norwich .....	5,000

Total .....

Of the above sum, 57,702*l.* has been paid out of the revenues of the Commission, the remainder has been obtained from the sale or mortgage of property belonging to the sees, the rents and proceeds of which would otherwise have been applied in the augmentation of small livings, or in the diminution of spiritual destitution.—*The Ecclesiastical Commission; or, the Bishops as Church Reformers.*

RESULTS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—It has, from the first, been made the instrument of ecclesiastical favour, until no fresh instance of mismanagement now excites astonishment, and no new scandal excites the least surprise. This great and only effort at Church reform has so failed of its purpose that the ministers of the Church are no better provided for, and the great towns, so far as the Established Church is concerned, are no less destitute of the means of religious worship than when the Church Inquiry Commission, a quarter of a century ago, laid their reports before the Legislature. There are still, according to the Archbishop of Canterbury,

10,000 clergymen, some of whom are known to be in circumstances of the most painful distress, who receive less than 100*l.* per annum each, and there are still, as was shown in the recent inquiry into spiritual destitution, vast multitudes to whom the Church of Christ is only a name, and to whom the Established Church carries no message of salvation. As there was a necessity for a Cast-off Clothes Society for poor clergymen when Sydney Smith addressed his celebrated letters to Archdeacon Singleton, in 1837, so there is necessity for a Clergy Relief Society in 1860, the revelations of which have shocked the feelings of the nation. What might have been the altered circumstances of both clergy and people, if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had not diverted the revenues and wasted the resources of the Church, it is now useless to imagine. But it has been impossible both for dignitaries to be enriched and the clergy to be relieved; for the good livings in small parishes, and the poor livings in large parishes, both to be assisted. It has been impossible for patronage to be improved and the people to be provided for at the same time. The two claims being conflicting, interest has decided which should first receive attention.—*Ibid.*

#### THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—PROSECUTION OF DR. WILLIAMS.

The Bishop of Salisbury states, in a letter to Archdeacon Buckle, that he has informed Dr. Rowland Williams, whose name is prefixed to one of the "Essays and Reviews," that he has determined to institute legal proceedings against him in the Court of Arches. The case will be set down for hearing after the long vacation. There are many circumstances connected with the forthcoming trial which are of the highest importance to the interests of the Church, and which are worthy, therefore, of being thus early noticed. Dr. Rowland Williams, the defendant, is a member of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1841. He was Battie's University Scholar in 1848, but his name does not appear in the list of those who took honours, because at that time King's men were precluded from competing with members of other colleges. Two or three years ago Dr. Williams was presented by his college to the vicarage of Broadchalke, Wiltshire, and it is this which brings him under the episcopal recognition of the Bishop of Salisbury. He is the author of the second article in the "Essays and Reviews," entitled "Bunsen's Biblical Researches." The *Daily News* says:—

In the course of the debate which took place at the last meeting of Convocation a right reverend prelate, whose judgment is entitled to the highest respect, expressed an opinion that the author of this essay was not so much stating his own views as giving an historical account of those of the distinguished diplomatist to whose writings he referred. Should this be the view taken by the Court of Arches, the case of the Bishop of Salisbury must necessarily fail; but we believe we are correct in saying that his lordship will rely, first, upon the general tendency of the essay in question, and, secondly, upon passages extracted from it, which tend to throw discredit upon Revelation, arising out of the discoveries of modern science, and which clearly express the individual opinions of Dr. Williams himself.

The Rev. H. B. Wilson, one of the writers of the "Essays and Reviews," who was announced to preach on Friday evening and Sunday at St. Chrysostom's Church, Liverpool, has been formally prohibited from preaching or conducting service in that church by the Bishop of Chester. Mr. Wilson was present on Friday while the incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Macnaught, proceeded to read the MS. of his sermon, which was listened to with the most earnest attention, though it contained no allusions to questions of recent controversy.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of this association was held on Wednesday, at Brixton and the Crystal Palace, and was more numerously attended than usual. In the morning the annual sermon was preached at Brixton, by the Rev. C. Beard, of Gee Cross, Cheshire, the subject being the general aspect of belief, and the progress of intellectual freedom in religious matters. At a meeting in the chapel, after the conclusion of the service, the Rev. R. B. Aspland, honorary secretary, read the report of the committee, relating to events in Transylvania, Italy, Austria, and India, in which countries the Unitarian body has churches and missions. The general tone of the report was hopeful and congratulatory. It was announced that Mr. E. Bicknell, of Herne-hill, had at the morning service made a donation of 1,000*l.* to the association. In the afternoon, between 400 and 500 members and friends partook of a collation in the large dining-room of the Crystal Palace. The chair was taken by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P. Amongst those present were the Revs. James Martineau, W. H. Channing, S. Bache, E. Higginson, R. B. Apeland, T. Madge, J. J. Taylor, P. W. Clayden, C. Beard, B. G. Barnby, J. Gordon, S. Martin, J. Talbot, R. Shau, J. Robertson, T. Briggs, H. Ierson, J. H. Ryland, Alderman J. C. Lawrence, Alderman W. Lawrence, Mr. W. A. Case, Mr. Dall, American missionary at Calcutta, accompanied by Rakhai Das Haldar, a Mohammedan convert; Mr. D. Simen, from Clausenberg, &c. The chairman said they were met there to congratulate each other on the progress of the vital principle of that association, and to encourage each other to make redoubled exertions in the ensuing year. That association claimed to exercise no authority whatever in matters of religious belief; it was a voluntary Nonconformist association of churches and of individuals, recog-



nising in the term "Unitarian" a sufficient link of faith, and a sufficient basis of common action. Among various reasons for renewed labour and increased contributions, there was none which commended itself so much to his own mind as the necessity of affording proof of the vitality that resided in a religious communion which, in the words of the report read that day, "seeks to solve the problem of uniting positive conviction with unsectarian liberality." (Cheers.) The Rev. S. Bache proposed the next sentiment, viz., "Civil and religious liberty all the world over." In the course of his address he condemned the principle of refusing evidence an account of religious belief. The chairman then proposed "Unitarianism: may all who sweep its path show how spiritual and Christian faith may be held in a spirit fearlessly free." In enforcing this sentiment he contended that it was absolutely necessary that religious truth should, like other kinds of truth, be progressively developed in the mind of man. The Rev. C. Beard, with whose name the sentiment was coupled, responded, and was followed by the Rev. R. B. Aspland. The chairman then proposed, "The Kingdom of Italy, the latest born amongst the free nations; may it grow to its perfect stature in spiritual as in political freedom." He descanted eloquently upon this theme. The Rev. James Martineau proposed the next sentiment, viz., "The churches of the free all the world over." He said that by "free churches" he understood those who accepted from their heart the providential conditions of human growth and development. The chairman, in proposing "The Unitarian Churches of America," coupled with the name of the Rev. W. H. Channing, formerly of the United States, expressed a hope that the present conflict in America would lead to the ultimate abolition of slavery there, though he feared it would now be purchased but at a cost of bloodshed and misery from the prospect of which he turned away in horror and dismay. The Rev. W. H. Channing said the people of this country could not be absolutely neutral if they would; for providence had made them leaders in the work of emancipation. Their sympathies were with their brethren in the north of the United States, their prayers were with them, their strong, clear affirmations were with them. "We ask nothing (continued the rev. gentleman) but your moral aid." He added, that the Unitarian ministers of the United States had all devoted themselves to the rousing of the conscience and heart of the nation on the question of slavery. The Rev. Mr. Dall, of Calcutta, and Rakhil Das Haldar, subsequently addressed the assembly, which broke up at an early hour.

**THE SYDENHAM CHURCH-RATE CASE.**—In the Sydenham Church-rate case, Dr. Twiss delivered, in the Consistory Court, on Wednesday, a judgment on the construction of a certain word in the Act of Parliament relating to Church-rates in districts attached to parishes. According to this decision a rate for "repairs" of the church in such districts means a rate for all the purposes to which Church-rates are applicable—that is, that "repairs" include the providing of materials for the celebration of Divine service, as well as what the term literally imports.

**A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF CHURCH-RATES.**—The infamy of the tax is best illustrated by looking at it in reference to us. The tax, given to support our own churches, is taken by our supplanter to support those very churches for the purpose of teaching another religion. No wonder that such a society as the Liberation Society exists. It has a cause, not the same cause as ours, but a wise and just one. The eager, vulgar wish to force Dissenting Protestants to pay Church-rates shows, in disparagement of all the talk of an "Evangelical Alliance" and of "pocketing differences," how thoroughly the established sect contends for power to force even those with whom it coquets to submit to its ascendancy. —*Weekly Register*.

**CHURCH-RATES AND THE "POOR MAN'S CHURCH."**—A correspondent of the *Northwich* (Cheshire) *Guardian* gives the following particulars,—they afford an apt illustration of the argument that Church-rates must be maintained for the benefit of the "poor man":—"John Whitney, of Hartford-lane, a poor but hard-working-man, having a wife and six children dependent upon him, and who toils the week through at the salt pan, had a demand made upon him for Church-rate to the amount of 7d., which he did not refuse to pay, until the cost of summons was added to the rate, and a warrant issued authorising the "policeman" to enter his dwelling and seize his clock and drawers, which for safe custody were deposited, first, in that worthy functionary's own dwelling, and afterwards taken to the publichouse and sold by auction. The proceeds of the sale were some 28s. to 30s.; the expense added to the rate made the whole 36s. 9d.; the church official, whose connexion with that venerable establishment should have taught him to be tender-hearted, merciful, and kind, made a second demand, I am told, for the expenses not covered by sale. Poor Whitney, having a wish to get back his drawers, proceeded to Northwich on Monday morning to purchase them, and was told they had been sold for 30s. Comment is needless."

**A JEWISH PROTEST AGAINST CHURCH-RATES.**—A recent number of the *Jewish Chronicle* contains an article on the Church-rate question, which is interesting, as showing how the exaction is viewed by a section of the community which, while outside

the Establishment, has no feeling of hostility towards it. "No analogy for the exaction is," says the Hebrew journalist, "offered for it by the Hebrew Scriptures, to which Christian theologians are as eager to fly whenever any argument for filthy lucre to their order can be extracted from them, as they sedulously eschew these very Scriptures whenever they impose any obligation. When the tabernacle was erected in the wilderness no tax was levied upon the people, but only free-will offerings were called for. The imposition of half-a-shekel raised at the census of the adult male population, spoken of in Ex. xxx. 13, only served a special purpose, and was, in Biblical times, far from being an annual rate. It was with the means prepared by David, and augmented by Solomon, that the first temple was built; and it was the State, not individuals, that defrayed the expense. Again, when in the reign of King Joash the temple required repairs, it was again free-will-offerings of the people that were called for, as is clear from the 12th chapter of the Second Book of Kings, and from the 24th chapter of the Second Book of Chronicles; but no rate was levied upon the people. . . . Never was the Sanhedrin guilty of such a violation of conscience as to compel a Gentile to contribute towards the support of a worship to which he owed no allegiance. The disregard of the sacred rights of religious liberty was reserved for the Church. To levy a rate upon the followers of one religion for the benefit of another is just the same as though one State would tax another in order to spare the resources of its own people. Strong France might with as much right compel weak Belgium to assist to bear her burdens, by paying the taxes imposed by the Emperor on the subjects owing allegiance to him, and obtaining protection from him, as the powerful Church the feeble synagogue, to relieve her followers from the discharge of the full debt which they, and only they, owe their nursing mother."

**THE WORKHOUSE CHAPLAINCY AT SOUTHAMPTON.**—There has been a great contest in this town on a proposition of the Poor-law Guardians to augment by 50l. the salary of the workhouse chaplain, which was carried, after an exciting poll, by a small majority. The Poor-law Board have refused to confirm the decision.

**THE DEANERY OF EXETER.**—A paragraph has been transferred into the London papers from an Exeter journal stating that Lord Palmerston has nominated Dr. Goulburn the Deanery of Exeter, and that the Bishop of Exeter has appointed Dr. Trower, late Bishop of Glasgow, to that office. Some doubts having arisen between the Premier and the prelate as to the right of nomination, arising out of the construction of an act of Parliament, no such appointment has, we are informed, taken place. The appointment has been offered to a gentleman connected with the Evangelical party, and there is reason to believe he will accept it.

**THE SCOTCH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.**—The general assemblies of the Free and Established Churches, met in Edinburgh on Friday. In the Established Church assembly, the Rev. Dr. Maitland, of Kells, the moderator for the past year, vacated the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Inverary, was elected moderator. In the Free Church assembly, Dr. Robert Buchanan, moderator for last year, preached. He afterwards nominated the Rev. Dr. Candlish, as his successor, and the Earl of Dalhousie, seconded. Dr. Candlish was elected unanimously, and addressed the assembly. Following the example of his predecessor in office, he also held an evening levee, which was fully attended.

**MONUMENT TO JOHN BUNYAN.**—On Monday evening last, a meeting was held at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, to interest the religious public in erecting a monument to John Bunyan. Previously to the meeting, a short lecture upon the life of Bunyan and the Pilgrim's Progress was delivered by the Rev. J. B. Smyth, which was illustrated by a series of most brilliant dissolving views, belonging to the Band of Hope Union, and kindly lent for the occasion. At the meeting, the Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and in his speech rendered honour to the memory of Bunyan, expressing his sympathy with the object in view, and said he believed all classes would willingly furnish contributions. The Revs. Mr. Kirkham, Underhill, R. Maguire, and others, subsequently addressed the meeting. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

**A SUNDAY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—An extensive organisation, which has hitherto been conducted with great secrecy, resulted, on Sunday last, in a festival at the Crystal Palace. The arrangements, which have been made by certain Crystal Palace Share Clubs, have enabled a large number of persons to acquire the privilege of entering the Palace on Sunday in the capacity of shareholders, and on so comprehensive a scale have their arrangements been made that yesterday no fewer than 40,047 persons entered the Palace and grounds. No payments were made at the Palace, though an extensive issue of free tickets among the friends of the newly-constituted shareholders had taken place. Dinner was provided in the building, and in the afternoon tea and other lighter refreshments were prepared. A printed prospectus of a Crystal Palace Share Club has the following:—"Crystal Palace Share Clubs have been formed to enable working men to become shareholders, in order to advance its Sunday opening and endeavour to realise the original intention of making it the People's Palace. The holder of a single share is entitled to a free admission to the Palace and gardens every Sunday throughout the year from half-past one till dusk."

Already more than 800 shares have been distributed to friends, and upwards of 2,000 free Sunday admission tickets have been issued to the shareholders. As an investment such shares, at the present cost, have produced a profit of 7 per cent.; the average cost, including transfer, stamps, &c., being about 36s. After using the share for any length of time, it may be disposed of, probably, at a profit. The holder of such share is free of all liability. Working men joining the clubs pay 1s. weekly for 35 to 36 weeks, and become entitled to the monthly ballot for shares; others can pay larger sums, or the whole amount of a share at one payment, and receive their shares with those first balloted for."—*Daily News of Monday*.

**THE CARDROSS CASE** is now before the highest Judicatory in Scotland. For five whole days the advocates on either side have held long argument, and the matter now rests for the decision of their lordships, which is expected to be given in a few days. The principle at issue has been discussed in the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, the question of Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction having been most ably brought under the notice of the assembly by the Rev. Alexander Robertson, of Stow, in a series of resolutions, recognising both the right of the Civil Courts to deal with Ecclesiastical sentences, so far as they involve civil rights, and also the right of appeal to the Civil Courts for protection or redress in all cases where the member or office-bearer deeming himself aggrieved can plead that the Church Court has exceeded its powers. Though the Synod, by a considerable majority, declined to pass these resolutions, and preferred to say generally that it abided by the doctrines of "the spiritual independence of the Church as embodied in the standards of the United Presbyterian Church," whatever those might be; yet the debate elicited the fact that many of the ablest men in the United Presbyterian Church viewed the present controversy in the same light as Mr. Robertson, even though they might think his "overture" unnecessary.

### Religious Intelligence.

**LONG SUTTON.**—The Rev. Josiah Miller, M.A., formerly of Dorchester, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church at Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

**MILLWALL CHAPEL.**—The re-opening services (after extensive alterations and improvements) took place on Sunday, the 19th inst., when three sermons were preached, morning and evening by the Rev. F. G. Young, and in the afternoon by the Rev. E. Schnadhorst, after which liberal collections were made. On the following Tuesday a public tea-meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of W. Newton, Esq., when animated and encouraging addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. E. Richards, West, Young, and Messrs. Davies, Merriington, Whitfield, and Bellamy.

**CARLISLE.**—The new Congregational Chapel in Charlotte-street, Carlisle, of which the foundation-stone was laid on the 30th of April last year, was opened for Divine worship on Friday, May 3, when the Rev. Dr. Raffles preached two excellent sermons. On the following Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Falding occupied the pulpit, and the people listened to two most able, encouraging, and instructive discourses. The congregations were very good. On Tuesday, the 14th inst., the tea-meeting in celebration of the opening of the chapel was held, when J. Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, presided.

**OLNEY.**—On Tuesday, May 14th, the Rev. Thos. W. Mays, M.A., late of Hackney College, was ordained over the church assembling in the Independent Chapel, Olvey, Bucks. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. Ransom—the questions were proposed by the Rev. John Ashley—the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Bull, A.M.—the charge was given by the Rev. T. Mays—and the Rev. T. Adkins preached to the people. The following ministers took part in the service:—The Revs. J. Timmis, J. Mason, J. Millis, J. Stewart, E. Beovill, and J. E. Drawer.

**REIGATE CHAPEL, SURREY.**—The congregation assembling at the above place of worship having in May, 1860, effected the liquidation of the debt incurred by the enlargement and improvement of the chapel, formed a committee for the erection of new school and class rooms. These rooms have been built and were opened by a tea and public meeting on Wednesday, May 22. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. I. Adeney (chairman), H. J. Thomas, and J. S. Bright, of Dorking, and also by Messrs. Sargent, Willis, Lees, Pack, and Heather. Several pieces of sacred music were sung in the course of the evening. The children of the schools were entertained at a tea-meeting the following evening. The building includes one large room for the general purposes of the schools, and three classrooms for infants and senior boys and girls. The entire cost was about 515l., and the whole amount was raised before the close of the meeting. The building will therefore be occupied for the purposes of religious instruction free from any debt.

**THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED FREE GOSPEL CHURCHES.**—Services in connexion with the above conference were held in the chapels in Liverpool, commencing on the 18th inst. with a public fellowship meeting; on Sunday, the 19th, services at seven and half-past ten a.m., and six p.m.; also, open-air services at nine a.m. and two p.m. On Monday and Tuesday mornings, services at seven o'clock, and on Monday evening a tea-meeting, when short addresses were delivered by



brethren from different parts of the country, on Faith, Virtue, Knowledge, Temperance, Patience, Godliness, Brotherly-kindness, and Charity. On Tuesday evening, James Shaw was received as a minister in connexion with the church assembling at Zion Chapel, Elizabeth-street, Liverpool, the usual questions being asked by William Sanderson, and the charge being delivered by Alexander Denovan. The delegates assembled for business on Monday and Tuesday, when reports, some of which were very cheering, were read from fifty-three churches, with an aggregate of about two hundred ministers. Alexander Denovan, of Glasgow, was elected president. William Sanderson, of Liverpool, secretary, and James Firth, of Greenacres, treasurer, for the ensuing year. These societies are known in some districts as Independent Methodists, and in others as Christian Brethren. They are evangelical in their religious sentiments, and in their church government independent. As regards the ministry, they hold that located ministers are required to support themselves, and to feed the flock that is amongst them, in accordance with St. Paul's charge to the Ephesian elders, and that none but evangelists who are employed like the apostles, going from place to place, establishing churches and setting them in order, are entitled to live of the gospel.—*Correspondent.*

**HIGH-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DEPTFORD.**—On Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., the ceremony of laying the inscription-stone of the new Congregational place of worship in the High-street, Deptford, was performed by Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart., in the presence of a large assemblage of persons, including many of the principal families of the neighbourhood. Among those present during the proceedings we noticed Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., the Rev. J. Pulling (the pastor of the church); the Rev. H. Battiscombe, M.A., of St. Germain's Church, Blackheath; the Rev. Dr. Halley, President of New College; the Revs. J. Russell, C. Gilbert, G. Rose, J. Beazley, W. Tyler, J. H. Betts, B. Davies; Colonel Lavie, J. Maitland, Esq., &c. The proceedings commenced by the singing of a hymn; after which the Rev. H. Battiscombe, M.A., read a portion of the Scriptures, followed by an impressive prayer by the Rev. C. Gilbert. The Rev. J. Pulling here introduced to the meeting the Rev. Dr. Halley, as one who had been long connected with the church which formerly stood on the spot where they were assembled, having been one of the teachers of their Sunday-school, which he had left for the purpose of joining the ministry, and was now President of New College.—The Rev. Dr. Halley then addressed the meeting at great length upon the principles of the denomination to which he belonged, as distinguished from any sect that sought aid from the State, and gave a brief historical account of the progress of Dissent from the time of the Reformation, and of the secessions which took place on the passing of the Act of Uniformity; and in conclusion, referring to the late publication of the "Essays and Reviews" by ministers of the Established Church, the rev. gentleman observed that he did not believe that, in any other denomination of Christians, seven of its ministers could be found who could write such a work.—The Rev. J. Pulling next read a statement respecting the existence of the former building and its ministers, and what yet remains to be done towards providing the means required for the erection of the building now in progress. It is estimated that the total cost of the new building, including architect's fees, &c., will amount to 3,400*l.*; to defray which the committee have in hand at the present time nearly 1,200*l.*, and have been promised contributions to the extent of 200*l.* more, while will leave a deficiency to be provided for of about 1,900*l.* This includes the loan of 500*l.*, to be repaid to the Chapel Building Society.—A bottle, containing a copy of the statement read by the Rev. J. Pulling, copies of the last two sermons preached within the walls of the old building, and also various coins of the realm, was then deposited, and the inscription stone was laid by Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart., the fact that the ceremony had been completed being announced by three cheers.—The Rev. J. Beazley, of Blackheath, then engaged in prayer, and the benediction having been pronounced, the assemblage dispersed. In the evening a tea and public meeting was held in the Deptford Lecture-hall, Wilbraham Taylor, Esq., in the chair. The place of meeting was crowded. After prayer by Mr. Goodall, of Durham, the report of the committee was read by the secretary, Mr. Davison, announcing the receipts on the morning service of 250*l.*, leaving a balance of 1,400*l.* still to be paid.—The Chairman then said the report just read was one of the most profitable he had ever heard. He rejoiced in the progress of Christian union, by means of which he, as a member of the Church of England, was enabled to appear before them and to assist in their good work.—The Rev. Dr. Hewlett then addressed the meeting.—The Rev. Dr. Halley, President of New College, St. John's-wood, urged the meeting to exertions for the extinguishment of the debt by the day of opening. He had been long connected with them, felt an interest in their welfare, and heartily wished them success.—The Rev. Wm. Tyler, of Mile-end, exhorted the meeting to prayer as well as exertion, for the removal of the debt. To prayer he attributed his own success in having during eighteen months raised 3,740*l.* towards his own chapel.—The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Paxton Hood, Joseph Maitland, Esq., the Revs. George Gogerly, J. March, W. Noble, and J. Pulling, and Mr. Fleming. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and to those who made the preparations for the day's proceedings; and after singing and prayer, the meeting

separated. The collection at the evening service amounted to 30*l.*

### Correspondence.

#### CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As a member of the committee of the Congregational School, I beg, through the medium of your columns, to tender my thanks to your correspondent, "Great Expectations," for his excellent letter of the 15th inst., and can assure him and the public that we are intensely solicitous about the progress and prosperity of this institution. The school has never received that patronage and support from the Congregational body to which it is so justly entitled. Its claims may be briefly stated thus:—

It was established for the board and education of the sons of Nonconformist pastors of more limited resources. It has thus trained and fitted for the various vocations of life—including even the highest and most sacred—above 400 pupils, not a few of whom reflect honour on the institution.

The applications for admission far exceed the accommodations which are offered in the present building, and by the present income of the school.

The committee are now pledged to enlarge the building, to receive a larger number of pupils, to improve the course of education, and to place the institution on a more satisfactory basis.

It thus professes to at least lighten the burden which presses on the heart of many faithful and devoted servants of Christ, and to leave them freer and happier in the prosecution of their solemn work.

On these grounds we have appealed once and again to the public; and though the response has not been equal to the claims of the institution and the justice of the case, yet I have the pleasure of appealing to the list of subscriptions advertised in your present impression, as a proof of increased interest; and your correspondent will be glad to learn that, with the arrival of the Midsummer holidays, the enlargement of the building will be commenced, and we hope will be finished ere these bright summer suns have passed away.

Still, we are not satisfied, nor can we be satisfied till the income is at least doubled, and the number of the pupils greatly increased. There are at least 1,500 Congregational churches, and if only 100 of these we to give an annual collection—that is, each of the 1,500 churches to contribute once in fifteen years—the funds would soon be equal to our requirements. Let me entreat my ministerial brethren to think of this, and act upon it; and let every individual member who has it in his power give with a free, generous, willing hand!

I am, yours truly,

ROBERT FERGUSON.

London, May 27th, 1861.

#### THE CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable newspaper, to call public attention to one or two important facts in connexion with the late disastrous mission undertaken by the London Missionary Society to the Makololo in South Africa.

Mr. Price, the only surviving missionary, in a letter to a friend in England, after describing their perilous journey to Linyanti, goes on to say that Mr. Helmore proposed to Sekeletu that he should take them to Seheke, or some healthy locality, till the arrival of Dr. Livingstone. "Sekeletu objected to this." Soon afterwards the whole party was attacked with fever, and, excepting three or four, all died. On this point permit me to quote Mr. Price. "I must disclose to you the whole. Sekeletu administered poison to us all, and all those dear ones that were swept away to eternity died from the effects of poison. This we ascertained from some of the Makololo themselves, as a secret, of course." Mr. and Mrs. Price then determined on returning to Kuruman. "At length, about the beginning of June, I was ready to start, and applied to the king for men to take us across the rivers. But not till the latter part of June did I cross the first river, and then not without delivering up to Sekeletu Mr. Helmore's new waggon and all his goods, and a good deal of my own, and that without receiving even a goat for food on the road. That being done, I proceeded to the second river, where I was coolly told that Sekeletu had hitherto only got Mr. H.'s goods, and that before I crossed that river I must deliver up mine too. They allowed B— to keep her clothing, and also the two dear children the few things that they had left; but when they came to mine, they were all taken out and laid before the king's representative, who gave orders that such and such things were to be given back to me—an old alpaca coat, which I had worn two summers in England; two or three waistcoats, two or three pairs of trousers, a couple of coarse shirts, two pairs of socks, a few handkerchiefs, and a pair of shoes, viz., those which I had worn for some time. All our bed-clothing was taken, with the exception of a couple of blankets, a quilt, and a railway rug. For sheets B— had to stitch together some old dresses that the Makololo did not think worth taking. Food also we had very little of, for even the native corn we had bought they had taken again. These," Mr. Price adds, "were our outfitings for a journey of upwards of 1,000 miles."

Mrs. Price died on the way of sheer exhaustion. Mr. Price says:—"I thought that when I had committed the mortal remains of my wife to the silent tomb, they would be allowed to mingle with the dust of the earth. But no! the cannibal cruelty of the Makololo was not yet satiated: they must needs disinter her poor body, cut off her face, and take it off to the town to be exhibited."

I will only add, in the words of Mr. Price—"May not these well be called 'the martyrs of Central South Africa?'"

May 24, 1861.

Yours respectfully,

D. S.

#### NEW DIOCESE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Last mail brought the report of a meeting of distinguished friends of the Church of England, held at the close of November at the Mansion House, in behalf of the mission founded by Miss Burdett Coutts to aid in

promoting the religious well-being of this and the neighbouring colony. Every settler friendly to the solid progress of these promising dependencies cannot fail to be gratified in hearing of any movement in the mother country—whether secular or religious—that is calculated to awaken to their claims the attention they merit. The day is approaching when the geographical importance, varied resources, and advancing commerce of this island and the Columbian gold region will compel the surprise and delight of the British public, and entitle these countries to rank as the brightest jewels in the British Crown. But it is painfully evident to our pioneer residents generally, from the vague character of the remarks made, for the most part, at the meeting referred to, that even the dignitaries of the Church and the State who took part in it require enlightenment in both our spiritual and material interests. The chief authority of the right rev. bishop, and other speakers who addressed that eminent assembly, for any opinions they offered on our condition and prospects, appears to have been a publication, known as "An Occasional Paper," circulated in England last summer, with the design of diffusing information on the operations of the Episcopal Mission, and soliciting money to sustain it. This pamphlet consisted of quotations from the correspondence of Dr. Hills with his agents at home. Unhappily, however, in this instance, "Distance has lent enchantment to the view." On no other ground can the weight that has been attached to this document in certain religious circles in the old country be accounted for. Simple justice obliges me to say, while rejoicing in every rightly-conducted evangelical effort to benefit an infant society, that the document in question is admitted by the bulk of this community to be a tissue of flagrant exaggerations. The impression produced on by far the greater number who read it here was that it was a species of clap-net, intended, upon a sort of high-pressure system, to call forth, at the expense of unvarnished truth, such liberal contributions as would secure throughout this part of the world the supremacy of the Church of England. It is impossible to describe the burst of ridicule and indignation it evoked from every class of our citizens. A severe exposure and condemnation of it appeared in local newspapers. It was for many weeks the subject of keen censure in the street, and was alluded to in the theatre amidst the derision of the audience. It contained relations of pretended adventures and hardships, that had existence only in the imagination of the inexperienced and untravelled writer. All parties, except British subjects who belonged to the Church of England, came in for a share of the absurd misrepresentations of Dr. Hills. The American section of the population were insulted by ill-timed and invidious animadversions on their political and religious affairs, in reply to which a ludicrous "equi" was published, caricaturing Dr. Hills' Quixotic production. Silly and unfounded accusations were launched against the Catholics, whose bishop is greatly more respected by the citizens than his right rev. Protestant brother. Soon a printed defence from the former enlisted the sympathy of the bulk of the inhabitants, and deepened the prevailing contempt for the childish extravagances of the latter. Next, the new bishop called in question the propriety of any Churchman subscribing to the erection of the Methodist place of worship. This miserable display of sectarianism embittered the contention. The Congregationalists also sustained affronts at his hands. In the meantime, the general clamour against the oppressive and monopolising manner in which Dr. Hills had inaugurated his work waxed so strong, and his hierarchical pretensions—so foreign to the genius of North American institutions—had become so intolerable, that exertions were made by his friends to suppress the circulation of the obnoxious pamphlet: but in vain; for the local press only persisted the more in giving it publicity. In attempting to atone for his remarkable conduct the bishop issued a circular letter of apology, which, in the estimation of the people, only seemed, from its mystified and haughty tone, to make the matter worse. The proceedings at the Egyptian Hall manifestly show that embellished accounts of the Episcopal Mission continue to be sent home for the gratification of well-meaning lovers of the marvellous, and generous supporters of the undertaking. It should, doubtless, be regarded as an occasion of thankfulness that the organisation of so influential a Christian body has been planted at this early stage of colonial growth; but for the establishment of the episcopal faith and order, many who were accustomed to this denomination at home, and out of sympathy with Nonconformity, might have been tempted by profane companionship to renounce their attachment to the forms of religion altogether. But the weakness of Dr. Hills in pandering to the romantic ideas many in England entertain as to foreign missionaries, by tales of peculiar trial and success, is not likely to enhance the dignity belonging either to his office or his message.

The sentiment of friendship for Dr. Hills surely had strong influence in warping the good sense of the Bishop of London when his lordship is reported to have said, "During the last twelve months a great work has been begun and sustained in British Columbia, and had it not been so another great work of a wholly different description would have been achieved." From this grand compliment to Dr. Hills the uninitiated would naturally infer that all the good that was being effected was through the instrumentality of the bishop and his staff, and that all races and grades of the community were eagerly flocking to his places of worship. Now, without wishing to disparage the good intentions of Dr. Hills, I am bound to bring down the over-estimate of English Churchmen to the standard of hard and prosaic facts. I challenge contradiction in asserting that out of 2,500 persons in Victoria there are not 450 who are in the regular habit of attending all the places of worship, Protestant and Catholic put together. Moreover, there are not half a dozen who have been induced to frequent the Episcopal congregations since the arrival of the bishop and his missionaries who would not have gone to church just the same had they never come. Dr. Hills, backed by princely endowments, has erected an iron church, the entire materials and fittings of which were paid for in England and shipped hither. But against the bishop's one church the Methodists and Congregationalists have erected three, at a combined cost of nearly 20,000*l.*, by far the largest amount expended by the former Nonconformist body having been raised in Canada and on this island. In the instance of the latter denomination the chief outlay was met by subscriptions raised in Victoria. The prestige, aristocratic associations, and worldly interests of the Episcopal Church have attracted the Government officials, and a certain



class of place-seekers, who prefer bread to religious principle, are attracted to it, but as to the mass of people, the bone and sinew of our community, its antiquated and High-Church formalities are entirely out of their line of things. Moreover, the united attendance of the Nonconformist class greatly exceeds that of the congregation attracted under the auspices of Dr. Hills, the attendance at his own church being mainly composed of parties who formerly worshipped at the church founded by the Hudson's Bay Company. Much has been said of his labours among the Chinese, while there is hardly one of that race who cares a straw about his teaching. When in New Westminster some months since, I was credibly informed that the average attendance at the Methodist meeting, the only Nonconformist one in that town, was considerably in advance of the Episcopal congregation. At "Hope" and "Yale" the usual number of worshippers under the bishop's clergy is from twelve to twenty, and at "Douglas" and "Nanaimo" the attendance is below that figure. The Methodists who are at work in the latter place are in the ascendant.

I can see nothing worthy of record in any little encouragement that has followed the effort of Dr. Hills to found male and female seminaries in Victoria. He had abundant means placed at his disposal to plant these institutions which the Nonconformists are denied, having no rich foundations to depend upon. There was an absolute necessity for such schools at the time they were begun, and had the Nonconformists of England aspired to imitate the liberality that has so powerfully sustained Bishop Hills, the Episcopal Schools would not have been half so much frequented as they are.

There was a noble sentiment expressed by the Under Colonial Secretary at the Mansion House, which is reported in these terms:—"In this great work he felt that the clergy of the Church of England would be ready to join hands with all men professing the name of Christ; and he could not help saying, that here, at least, the main work to be done would not be of that dubious character which consisted of conversion and proselytizing, as between different denominations of Christians, but of waging war on ignorance and vice in all its forms, and by the light of Christianity educing order from chaos." It causes me pain to state that by no body of ministers have the righteous principles embodied in this sentence been so egregiously violated as by those representing the Episcopal mission. While professing what they have called "affectionate toleration," their conduct has proved their interpretation of the phrase to be "affectionate impudence." The one expression is as intelligible as the other. Directly Dr. Hills entered the colony, he opened up his favourite doctrine of "apostolical succession," and cautioned his hearers to beware of Methodist and other religious teachers who were unordained by proper authority. He soon after went to "Nanaimo," and edified a congregation, chiefly embracing illiterate colliers of the Methodist persuasion, with another dose of the "succession" theory, attempting to play upon their ignorance by announcing before their own minister that he had been commissioned by the Queen to preach to them. A Nonconformist friend of mine paid him a courteous visit, and intimated that while he did not belong to the Church of England, he approved of "free trade in religion and in commerce," by which he meant, full liberty of opinion and action to all sects. The Bishop instantly made a stand in favour of but one Church and that his own.

The venerable superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, anxious to encourage catholicity of spirit among the different evangelical denominations, respectfully invited the bishop's chaplain to be present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of his new place of worship. He sent a reply declining the invitation, and insolently remarking to the excellent minister, that he could not recognise him as a minister or his sect as a church. But the haughty bearing of these ecclesiastics did not end here. The bishop was not many months in the colony when he seized a large piece of land, which the Hudson Bay Company designed to make over to the Church they erected in 1856, as an endowment for the benefit of their chaplain. When the bishop claimed it on behalf of this mission, it had not been decided, and the director of the company has alleged that Dr. Hills built his residence upon it contrary to the wish of the governor and the officers of the company. Since then, I presume, the bishop has striven to beguile the heads of the firm in England to deed it over to him. Regardless of the interests of his fellow-citizens, he blocked up a public pathway, and rendered himself liable to prosecution in his haste to grasp the prize. In the name of justice, religion, and liberty, I call upon the enlightened Christians of England and the colonial authorities to put a check to this gigantic modification of State-Churchism, which I pray God may never be allowed to take root in this free, interesting, and latest born colony.

There is another topic I may not pass over without some notice, especially as it has been the occasion of recent discussion in the British press, as well as on the Anti-slavery platform. On this subject the bishop's commissary stated at the Mansion House, that the bishop "had made a vigorous determination in the name of England and her Church, to maintain equal privileges with respect to worship for the white and coloured populations." Determination is one thing, the execution of it quite another. The friends of the negro will be amazed and grieved to learn, that Bishop Hills and his chaplain have after all virtually yielded to the social prejudice, and winked at the separation of the races on the ground of colour in their own church. I would beseech the Emancipation Society to demand an explanation of this sequel to the fervent protest of the bishop a twelvemonth ago against the proscriptive policy imputed to the Rev. Mr. Macfie. It is feared by all who have observed the doings of Dr. Hills, that his zeal for the ecclesiastical institution he represents, is vastly in excess of his discretion and charity. He is actuated by an impulsive pietism that is constantly leading him into blunders, that make his friends to blush and his foes to smile. The facts are soon told. He and his chaplain discovered before the opening of the new church that the prejudice of the whites against the promiscuous attendance of coloured persons with them was stronger than they anticipated it would be. It was apprehended by the wardens, that directly the pews should be thrown open for renting, the just ambition of negroes to have their professed social rights would prompt some of them to apply, as they had done elsewhere, for front seats. The permission of this liberty

they well knew would be obnoxious to the bulk of the whites, and provoke them to withdraw. While the chaplain professed to be set against the tolerating of the prejudice under his ministry, he knowingly submitted to the expedient of the wardens, by which they agreed to have those front pews that were not immediately called for by whites, ticketed in their names as if they were actually paying for them. Thus they put themselves in the position of being able, should negroes wish to have them, to say they were already occupied. Yet, in truth, the whole plan was a mere play upon words—a wilful prevarication—a hypocritical compromise—a cunning and unprincipled attempt to secure the credit of ignoring distinction on the ground of colour, while in their practice they were giving the lie to their professions. The good, unsuspecting Africans did not of course venture to imagine there was any imposition practised upon them, but meekly believed it was mere accident that had thrown their seats so far back—that in fact the whites unintentionally happened to make the first choice of pews! Yet it is undeniable, and is significant, that no person of colour is found in that division of the church next the communion. The policy of the Congregationalists, compared to this, seems to me as different as light from darkness. Their minister, perceiving that by taking sides with the negroes, he would be thrown in collision with the whites, and that by taking sides with the whites he would excite the opposition of the negroes, openly intimated that his instructions did not warrant him in interfering with such secondary arrangements as those in dispute. He entertained kindly and respectful feelings equally towards both races, and preferred to remain neutral and silent, leaving the sitting order of the worshippers to be determined by the will of the majority. If negroes happened to be most numerous he should abide by their decision; if whites preponderated, he should accord to them the like justice. He soon saw his services to be most acceptable to the latter. An understanding was therefore come to, that negroes should appropriate one side of the church, but under prudent direction the prejudice was so controlled that the proposed separation has never in any sense been made. So that the bishop's church is now the only one in Victoria in which there has any planned partition of the races ever been carried out. Still, the device specified has been so quietly and skillfully contrived that the negroes themselves are scarcely aware of it.

Some highly coloured details are given in the printed communication of the bishop as to the work of the mission among the Indians. Now, every one acquainted with the first results of contact between savages and civilisation, knows that the uncivilised aborigines of a country die off exactly in proportion as the tide of civilised immigration flows into it; the vices imported by the latter always proving irresistible to the former. It is likewise obvious, that when funds are a consideration, as they always are, the only path of economy and wisdom, in heathen missionary operations, is to select, in the first instance, those sections of a country like this, where the natives are not in risk of immediate contamination from the white settlers. On this principle, the Catholic missionaries have invariably acted in these colonies, and the result is, that apart from the judgment we may form of the religious tendencies of their system, the moral effect of their instructions must appear remarkably successful to every impartial observer. Their missionaries have now, consequently, withdrawn from Victoria, where they feel they can no longer work to advantage, owing to the debasing practices of vicious whites. They have moved to portions of the island not yet settled upon generally by the civilised. In these places the natives have erected and adorned at their own expense, large churches, which they frequent in numbers, and with punctuality and decorum unequalled in any white community I have ever known in or out of England. The Indians in those villages are nearly all pledged total abstinents from the use of ardent spirits. Repeated attempts have been made by illicit traders to laud bad whisky on their shores, but the casks have invariably been rolled into the sea. Their honesty, sobriety, and chastity, under Catholic labours, have become so proverbial, that life and property are acknowledged to be safer in their neighbourhood, than in any civilised community of similar extent. But how has Bishop Hills started his mission among the aboriginal population? He has appointed a clergyman to labour among them, at an income of 400*l.* a year, with house, &c. Towards this sum he succeeded in obtaining a grant out of the Government treasury; an abuse of public money for which the governor is held justly blameable. What right has his Excellency thus to favour any particular denomination in a colony where all religious bodies are supposed to be on an equal footing? Does not this look as if Bishop Hills, with the sanction and aid of the governor, arrogated to himself the right to teach the Indians under Church of England forms, to the exclusion of all others. But what is more to the point, Dr. Hills has planted his mission in the district of Victoria, among tribes whose men and women are hopelessly corrupt, being within easy reach of the vices of white men, and dying off at a rate that is incredible. Indeed, the preposterousness of concentrating effort here, and omitting spheres in the island, and on the mainland, immensely more hopeful, is now confessed even by the agent employed and salaried in the work. It requires no spirit of vaticination to predict, that in ten or fifteen years, there will hardly be a trace of these unhappy creatures left to testify to good results from Dr. Hills' scheme of evangelisation. By that time it may be lamented that Indian villages, now neglected, though much more favourably conditioned than Victoria for missionary work, were not first overtaken, for then they too will have become irrecoverably vicious by the spread of immigration. Then the money expended upon the Victoria Indians will appear, in the light of experience and reflection, to have been wasted, and the chance gone by for evangelising the natives in more hopeful fields. Why should not Dr. Hills commence on the common-sense ground of "prevention better than cure," and struggle to fortify, by evangelising labour, the tribes that are thus far unvisited by intercourse with whites?

Your obedient servant,

A LAYMAN.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Feb. 10, 1861.

A vessel displaying the flag of the Confederate States of America entered the Mersey on Thursday morning.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords re-assembled on Monday, after the Whitsun recess.

The Archbishop of York presented petitions from Yorkshire against the abolition of Church-rates.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH also presented several petitions from Essex, Yorkshire, and other counties to the same effect.

### OFFENCES IN TERRITORY NEAR SIERRA LEONE PREVENTIVE BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved that the House go into committee on this bill.

Lord BROUGHAM said:—

I consider it absolutely essential that the extension of jurisdiction proposed by this bill should be given. My lords, I consider that this bill improves the constitution of that colony of Sierra Leone, and that it will tend to increase the benefits which we have already conferred on the unhappy people in that part of the world, and in other parts of Africa—as Mr. Pitt once observed, a very, very small compensation for all the evils which they have suffered, and to which we have been parties, evils which are of far greater extent, and of greater degree, than any act of ours, in the way of compensation, can tend. Unfortunately, the slave trade with Africa still exists, notwithstanding all our efforts to put an end to this abominable traffic. I refer especially to the atrocious conduct of Spain, in regard to the increase of that trade—the African slave trade—which is still persevered in, notwithstanding the treaties into which we have entered with that power, and notwithstanding the sums of money actually paid to that Government as a compensation for abolishing it. We find from returns made to this House that the African slave trade has increased from 12,000 in 1857, to 16,000 in 1858, and to no less than 30,000 in 1859. And now I find that Spain is increasing her dominions in the West Indies. I am by no means satisfied with the assurance given to me when I last brought this subject before your lordships, that there was no intention on the part of the Spanish Government of extending slavery and thereby also, as a natural consequence, extending the slave trade to that territory. I find, having had access to the decree itself of the Spanish Government since I last addressed your lordships on the subject—I find that it is stated that it was impossible to reject the prayers of a whole nation imploring readmission into the bosom of another country. So says the Spanish Government. But what says General Geffard, the Governor of Hayti? General Geffard, the Governor of Hayti, distinctly calls that statement an absolute falsehood, and emphatically denies that there was any imploring on the part of the people to be admitted into the bosom of the mother country. That gentleman added that, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, it was impossible that the free will of the people could be known, General Santa Anna having established such a reign of terror there that the people were trembling under his despotic government, and therefore that it was impossible that they could express any sincere opinion at all upon the subject. The same decree said, annexation having taken place, the Spanish flag was flying under that sky where the immortal Columbus, with the Gospel in his hand, had planted that colonisation—the most glorious then known. It has been said that Royal memories are proverbially treacherous; and in this respect the Royal memory was no exception to the general rule, else it would have been recollected—also they would have recollected the treatment inflicted by Spain on Columbus, and the Government would have been ashamed to have named that man, whose immortal services they had required by sending him home in chains, which were struck off, no doubt, in compliance with the popular indignation, but which that great man required to have buried with him, when, a few years afterwards, he died in absolute poverty. It is also a sample of short memory on the part of the Spanish Government to refer to the Gospel, which the Spanish Government had desecrated by a system of constant and ruthless persecution. And as to the civilisation, of which they bragged that they had given to the new world, why even in the times of Columbus's successors the civilisation of Spain was testified by a war of extermination. However, let us hope that the same line of conduct will not be pursued by that power in Central Africa. I observe that it is also stated in the decree that slavery is the inevitable evil of other colonies, but that it is wholly unnecessary to ensure the cultivation of that fertile colony. But is St. Domingo more fertile than Cuba? Nothing of the kind. And then they add, that there is no idea, no intention of re-establishing slavery in St. Domingo. I do not know what their intentions may be. Possibly there was no intention of extending slavery when they bargained for a sum of money to put it down. Nevertheless, they did extend it. And what means have they taken to carry on the government of their new acquisition that should give us confidence in this want of intention to re-establish slavery? The execution of this decree of annexation has been entrusted to the Captain-General of Cuba, who is directed to take the necessary means to carry it into effect. Now, if there is any Captain-General in all the colonies in whom I should trust less in regard to the discouragement of slavery in St. Domingo it would be that Captain-General of Cuba. I should have absolute confidence in him for extending slavery in that dominion, if such is the intention of Spain. I can have no hesitation in saying that I regard with the utmost possible suspicion the conduct of the Spanish Government, and that I am not in the least degree moved by their disavowal of the intention to re-introduce slavery into St. Domingo. I am confident that if they have any temptation to do so they will re-establish slavery there. It has been very well known that Cuba has been for years the refuge of the distressed nobles of Madrid, who from their extravagant habits have become impoverished, and are then sent to Cuba to recover their positions in society. Those nobles generally return to Spain in a year or two afterwards with the plunder of Cuba, which plunder is obtained from the introduction of slaves into that island.

The bill then passed through committee, and was reported without amendments.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Thursday, the House reassembled at four o'clock, after the Whitsuntide recess.

Mr. SLANEY gave notice that on Tuesday week he should move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act relating to co-operative provident societies.

## THE ADMIRALTY.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, for the House to go into committee of supply,

Sir F. SMITH called the attention of the House to the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the control and management of her Majesty's naval yards, and moved that it is expedient that such reforms should be made in the control and management of her Majesty's naval yards as will tend to promote greater efficiency, and consequently to insure greater economy in those establishments.

During a discussion which followed,

Lord C. PAGET said the Admiralty attached the highest value to the report of the Dockyard Commissioners. Its first recommendation had reference, however, to the constitution of the Board of Admiralty itself, but as a committee of the House was at present inquiring into that question, it would not have been decorous for the Admiralty to have taken any steps to carry out the most important recommendation of the Commissioners until the committee had concluded its labours. He could assure the House that the Government was now doing all in its power to carry out such of the suggestions of the Commissioners as it was possible for them to do under these circumstances, especially with respect to the simplification of accounts. It was in contemplation to bring the civil and naval departments of the navy under the same roof, and a correspondence was now going on with the Treasury upon this subject. Under these circumstances he hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

## ITALY AND HUNGARY.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether information had been received that the Austrian Government were removing the troops of the late Duke of Modena from the territory of Venetia, and transferring troops from Mantua and other fortresses in Venetia to Hungary, for the purpose of the collection of taxes in the latter country? The hon. member entered at some length into the Hungarian question, contending that the moral influence of this country ought to be brought to bear on the dispute between Austria and Hungary, and complaining of some observations of Lord J. Russell in regard to the latter country on a former occasion.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that, with regard to the questions of the hon. member, he had no information. He did not think he was called upon to enter into the question of Hungary upon the present occasion. He could only say the hon. member had completely misunderstood what he said on a former occasion. All he had done was to express a wish that Hungary might enjoy her ancient liberties, and that these liberties might be consistent with the present dynasty.

## SUPPLY.—THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee of supply on the Navy Estimates.

On the vote of 3,481,000*l.* for naval stores, Mr. LINDSAY moved to reduce the sum of 949,371*l.* for timber, by 300,000*l.* He complained that although it was generally admitted that the day for wooden ships was fast passing away, the Government were now proposing to take a larger vote for timber than in any previous year, more than even in the year when Sir J. Pakington said that it was necessary to reconstruct our navy. Mr. BAXTER seconded the amendment. Lord C. PAGET said that owing to the exertions made in the dockyards during the last two years, the stock of timber had been reduced to an extent which was unsafe in the event of an emergency. The Government felt bound on their own responsibility to increase the stock. The House was already pledged to this expenditure, for the Admiralty had, in fact, entered into contracts not only for the supply of this timber, but for a further quantity for next year's supply. To show the necessity of laying in a stock betimes, he might inform the House that the Admiralty were at this moment supplying with seasoned timber private shipholders, who had contracted for the supply of gunboats. Sir F. SMITH said that if the House was already pledged to this expenditure, it was a farce to ask the House to discuss the estimates. Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed his approval of what the Government had done.

Lord PALMERSTON said:—Did his hon. friends know the amount of timber in the French yards? The French had 160,000 loads. Though they had a smaller navy, and less demand for timber, they had now actually double the amount of timber in store which it was the object of the present vote to provide.

Mr. BRIGHT said he did not feel the slightest confidence in the opinion of the noble lord with respect to the present stock of timber in France. He could not contradict the noble lord, but, after the exaggerated opinion which he had given in regard to the French fleet, he must have some better authority for the stock of timber in the French dockyards. Members of that House, who had lately been to France, and had visited the dockyards, had been unable to find a stock there. He believed that, if the matters were inquired into, not only would they have phantom French fleets, but phantom French stocks of timber. His honourable friends were quite as well aware of the commercial interests of the continent as the noble lord, and they were animated with sentiments quite as patriotic. The noble lord had adopted the practice of charging those members who wanted

to reduce the estimates with a want of patriotism. He had even the effrontery to charge men who depended upon great transactions by sea with not having been careful with their property, and to say that he was the only man fit to look after their interests. Probably before very long the noble lord would find that seventy millions a-year of taxation was more than the people of this country would continue to pay. He would tell the noble lord that his policy had placed the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year as well as this, in whatever difficulty he had found himself in resisting the attacks which had been made upon his financial measures. If the noble lord had had the good sense not to have gone beyond the extravagant estimates of his predecessors, and to have restricted such extravagant estimates as this, the opponents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have been perfectly baffled in finding any arguments worth listening to against the Right Hon. gentleman's proposals. The noble lord was not sufficiently careful of the expenditure of the country; but every 100*l.* which he was spending came out of some man's labour and some man's sweat. It was the purchase-money of the sufferings of some portion of the people. He (Mr. Bright) had not of late joined in these discussions, for he found that the House was not disposed to economy; but he must be a blind and foolish man who did not see that the expenditure must be diminished or there would be a contest with the people such as the noble lord would not like to see, and which he himself would like as little as the noble lord.

Mr. HENLEY considered this was a necessary and economical expenditure.

After some remarks from Colonel Sykes, Mr. Coningham, and Mr. Childers,

Lord C. PAGET said that, when he laid the naval estimates before the House, he informed them that the French Government had then afloat, or in course of construction, six iron-plated vessels, which might be ready for service by the end of this year. Since that time the Government had received information, for the accuracy of which he could vouch, that nine others had either been laid down, or were on the point of being laid down, in the various French dockyards. The hon. member for Sunderland laughed at this; but it was not a laughing matter for those who had the responsibility of Government, who, knowing what had been done in France, would not be justified in reducing the estimates, and especially those for the construction of iron ships.

After some further discussion the committee divided, when there were—

Against Mr. Lindsay's amendment 66

For it ... .. 30

Majority against ... .. 36

Mr. LINDSAY then moved that the chairman should report progress, on the ground that there was a constitutional principle involved in the vote, inasmuch as the Government had admitted that they had concluded contracts to the amount embraced in the estimates without consulting Parliament. Mr. BRIGHT asked if Lord C. Paget had any objection to produce the contracts. Lord C. PAGET had no objection to give the House any information with which he could with propriety furnish it. He was quite ready to give the names of the contractors and the quantity of timber contracted for, but he was not sure that he could give the prices. Sir J. PAKINGTON said he must condemn the system of concluding contracts for the whole amount of timber required, without consulting the House of Commons on the subject. Lord C. PAGET said it so happened that one of the contracts which had been entered into, and which extended over a period of three years, had been entered into by Sir John Pakington when First Lord of the Admiralty, in January, 1859. After some conversation, the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. LINDSAY then moved that the item of 271,757*l.* for metals be reduced by the sum of 71,757*l.* The same firm had supplied the Admiralty for the last twenty years at the same prices, charging 3,434*l.* for anchors, which other firms would have charged 1,428*l.* for. He wished to know the reason of this reckless expenditure. Lord C. PAGET said that anchors were the very last things to be put up to public competition, for upon them the safety of a ship depended. He denied that the price was always the same, and that the Admiralty anchor was dearer than Trotman's. The amendment was rejected by 76 to 32.

Mr. LINDSAY then moved that the sum of 100,000*l.* for iron for an iron-cased ship, to be built at Chatham, be omitted, and contended that the Government shipwrights were totally ignorant of iron-shipbuilding, and that this was the commencement of an outlay of which no one could tell the end. He also argued that iron ships could be much better and more cheaply constructed by contract. Mr. CONINGHAM and Mr. BRIGHT supported the amendment, whilst it was opposed by Sir F. SMITH. Lord C. PAGET said it was desirable that one of these iron ships should be built in a Government yard, in order to enable the Government to test the cost of such vessels, and also to try experiments in construction, which would not be done in the case of ships built under contract. After some discussion, the amendment was rejected by 66 to 31.

The Chairman then reported progress.

The Holyhead Road Bill passed through committee.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to one.

On Friday the Speaker took the chair at four.

There being only thirty-four members present, the House immediately adjourned till Monday.

## CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE BILL.

On Monday, on the motion for going into committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue, Mr. NEWDEGATE, who had given notice of a motion condemning upon constitutional grounds the consolidation of the Budget in one bill, said he should not submit to the House those parts of it which consisted of abstract propositions, but simply the concluding operative portion:—"That it be an instruction to the committee to divide the Customs and Inland Revenues Bill, so that each of the taxes to which it relates may be separately treated." The hon. member entered into a constitutional argument to show that the form of the Government bill unduly aggrandised the power of the ministers at the expense of that of the Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, said the opportunities for discussing each particular item of the financial plan were not limited, for any one point could be dealt with at least six times, if not more. It was a proceeding in perfect consonance with precedent and constitutional practice, and was conceived in no spirit or desire to aim at the privileges of the House of Lords, while it simply sought to vindicate and establish the rights of this House in the least offensive and ostentatious manner. The motion would lead to as great inconvenience, as it would carry the House beyond precedent and the practice of the House.

After some observations from Mr. Spooner in support of the motion, Mr. HORSMAN objected to the motion as inopportune and inconvenient, and suggested its withdrawal. Mr. KNIGHTLEY, thinking that any further objection to this bill should be taken in committee, although concurring with Mr. Newdegate in the principle he wished to establish, must vote against the present motion.

On a division, the motion was rejected by 195 to 34.

The House then went into committee.

## THE PAPER-DUTY.

On the clause repealing the Paper-duty,

Mr. K. SEYMER opposed it, urging that there was no chance of decreased expenditure, and that before the House proceeded to vote away a source of permanent revenue it ought to be well considered what will be the future financial position of the country: so that if any taxation was reduced it should be the war taxes on tea and sugar, and the Income-tax.

Mr. M. MILNES, although he was opposed to the proposition to repeal the Paper-duty last year, felt justified in reconsidering the question, and in coming to the conclusion that it would be advisable to settle the question by the remission of the tax.

The debate was continued by Mr. Lygon, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Norris, and Sir J. Walsh.

Mr. AYRTON argued in some detail against the inequality, oppression, and absurdity of the Excise duty levied on paper, urging that its repeal was not a party question; and it was only made a party question by straining the point as to the time and manner in which the remission was proposed to the House. He contended that the circumstances which induced the House of Lords to reject this remission last year did not exist now, and the sending up the proposition to repeal the tax in the same bill which provided imposts to supply its place, was so far from an offence, that it was exactly what the other House demanded on the previous occasion.

Sir J. RAMSDEN said that if he understood Mr. Ayrton's address, it meant that the main reason for repealing the paper-duty was that it was a tax which was not felt. He had voted last year against the remission of that tax, because he thought there was no surplus; and that, if there were, it ought to be applied to the reduction of the income-tax and the duties on articles of prime consumption. Similar reasons would guide his vote now. He doubted the surplus, for there was a new definition of a surplus—one which was literally in supposition, and not verified by facts and accounts. A speculative surplus was assumed, and then the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to give it away; and this in the face of a prospect of diminished trade and political disturbance. With regard to the constitutional question, however the proposed bill might be technically right, he was of opinion that the safest and the most dignified course on the part of the House with reference to the Lords would be to act at least in this year precisely as was done last session.

Sir R. PEEL said that as he had not voted hitherto on this question he was desirous of stating his reasons either why he did not vote now, or if he did the considerations which induced him to do so. He could not understand the statement of the Premier that he wondered why these discussions had lasted so long, or the insinuation of Lord John Russell that they were protracted only for the purpose of destroying the political reputation of Mr. Gladstone. The hon. baronet argued that the certainty of the surplus was not established, while he expressed his regret that the contest about the paper-duty had been raised again; nor had it been handled with the necessary caution and conciliation. It was, in fact, proposing to benefit a limited interest at the expense of the general public, and was an attempt to substitute direct for indirect taxation. With reluctance, but from a strong sense of duty, he should vote against the clause repealing the paper duty.



Mr. MILLER moved that the Chairman report progress, amid loud calls for a division from the Opposition benches.

Mr. DIBRAKLI said:—

It appears to me that if ever there was a night this is the night when we might come to a decision. (Cheers.) But as far as I am concerned I am unwilling to be an obstacle to free discussion. I trust, however, that if this adjournment is sanctioned by her Majesty's Government—(cheers)—we shall hear no more reproaches from that quarter of placing obstacles to the progress of public business, or of encouraging discussions when there is really nothing on which discussion is necessary. (Loud cheers.) We have really had the advantage of many nights' previous debate incidentally, and often directly upon this very question. The debate to-night has been conducted in a tone distinguished by its moderation, and it does appear to me that the House could with great convenience at once come to a decision. (Cheers.) If the hon. gentleman who has moved that you, Sir, report progress wishes to address the House I think I can answer for his receiving a patient hearing from a silent and admiring audience. (Laughter and cheers.) If the only object of the adjournment is to hear his observations we shall be most happy to consider them. (Cheers.) It does appear to me that we might come to a decision upon this question to-night, but if the leader of the House has sanctioned or suggested the motion of the hon. gentleman, why then I have too much sympathy for free discussion to use any influence which I may possess to induce the House to come to a decision.

Lord PALMERSTON said:—

I certainly do not object to the motion of the hon. gentleman (derisive cheers from the Opposition), which I think has been very distinctly suggested by the silence of those gentlemen who sit on the opposite benches. ("Oh, oh.") This, undoubtedly, is a subject of considerable importance—(laughter)—and one upon which there are many members anxious to speak. The promise of the right hon. gentleman that they shall be listened to with silent admiration, however encouraging at the moment, might not altogether be made good if it were tested. (Hear, hear.) I therefore cordially agree to the adjournment.

The question that the chairman report progress was put. There were some threatening "Noes" called by the Opposition, but no division was demanded. The motion was agreed to, and also the motion that the chairman do now leave the chair.

Mr. BENTINCK asked until what day the debate should stand adjourned?

Lord PALMERSTON: We shall put it for Thursday.

The CHAIRMAN accordingly reported progress, and the House resumed. The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve.

## Law and Police.

**THE KOSUTH NOTE CASE.**—The arguments in the appeal by M. Kosuth and the Messrs. Day against the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Stuart in the matter of the Hungarian notes were concluded on Friday. The Lord Chancellor announced that he would give judgment upon the last day of term—that is, on June 11th.

**DR. SMETHURST AGAIN.**—In the Court of Probate on Friday Dr. Smethurst sought to prove the will of Isabella Banks as executor, but probate was opposed by the next of kin of the deceased, on the ground that he was incapacitated by a conviction for felony. The court reserved its judgment.

**CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.**—The charge of forgery preferred against the Rev. James Roe, a clergyman of the Church of England, was again proceeded with yesterday at the Bow-street Police-court. The prisoner was remanded for another week. Mr. Humphrey's commented in strong terms upon the obstructions which he alleged certain officials of the Court of Chancery had put in the way of his obtaining possession of various documents which were necessary to the prosecution.

**THE REV. MR. HATCH** intends to move for a new trial on the ground that the verdict in his favour ought to have been accompanied with substantial damages. Messrs. Lewis and Lewis will not offer any opposition, as they were about to take a similar step.

**THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.**—The case of "Longworth or Yelverton v. Yelverton" came on for discussion in the Outer House of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Saturday. It was continued on Monday, and was again adjourned, in order that senior counsel may be heard. The points at present under discussion are questions of evidence alone, being the validity of various appeals and cross-appeals taken in the course of the pursuer's proof. These appeals are very numerous, but the most important of them refer to statements made by the pursuer about the time of the alleged marriage. These the defender contends should not be admitted. On the other hand, the pursuer contends that their exclusion would be a great blow to the case, as they prove, and are indeed the only evidence which can prove, the view she at the time entertained of the relation in which she stood to the defender. She is accused of having consented to be his mistress, whereas these statements, if admitted, would show clearly that she then believed herself to be his wife.

## MARK LANE. — THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale here, to-day, was limited, but the attendance of buyers was much restricted, and the trade for all qualities ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. In foreign wheat, the business doing was very moderate, and, in most instances, the transactions were at the late reduction in prices. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, at barely stationary currencies. Barley was a dull sale, and prices had a drooping tendency. In malt, very little was passing, on former terms. The oat trade was dull, yet no further change took place in the quotations. Beans and peas moved off heavily, at Monday's currency.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday.

The City of Baltimore, which arrived here this evening, left New York on the 18th instant with the United States mails.

The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated 3,000,000 dols. for the war, and has authorised the Governor to lend 7,000,000 dols.

The Boston banks have offered to take 5,000,000 dols. of the Federal loan.

Baltimore is at present occupied by Pennsylvanian troops.

The Governor of Maryland has called for four regiments to support the Federal Government within the limits of Maryland, or to protect the capital.

The Union Convention at Wheeling has refused to pass an ordinance for the division of the State of Virginia, but has called a general Convention for the 11th of June.

The Secessionists have threatened Fort Monroe, but were compelled to retire. An attack on a large scale is, however, anticipated.

Ammunition and heavy ordnance continue to arrive at Harper's Ferry from the South.

Advices from Montgomery state that President Davis will command the Southern forces in person.

It is rumoured that General Scott has ordered the occupation of Arlington Heights by Federal artillery.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a resolution maintaining the neutrality of the State, and approving the Governor's refusal to supply troops to the Federal Government.

Charleston is blockaded by the United States frigate Niagara. British ships have been refused entrance into the harbour.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* asserts that a secret agent of the French Government is travelling through the Southern States.

The *New Orleans Telegraph* states that the remainder of the Federal troops in Texas have surrendered to the Secessionists.

Disturbances caused by the Indians have taken place at Honduras. The British residents in Belize had been threatened. The British officers who demanded redress have been brutally treated.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, May 28.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde will leave on Sunday next for Algeria. They will afterwards visit Spain and Syria.

A reinforcement of 1,750 soldiers has been despatched to the French expeditionary corps in Cochin China.

The *Pays* denies the statement of some Belgian journals that Count Cavour is expected to Paris.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 28.

The bill on military reform was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Minister of Finance, in reply to a question which was addressed to him, said: "The right of the representatives of the nation to vote the supplies for the maintenance of the army does not admit of a doubt. If ever there were a conflict between the right and the rights of the supreme Commander-in-Chief of the army, the solution of the difficulty could not be sought for apart from the constitution, but in the constitution itself."

## RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 28.

It is rumoured that Prince Gortchakoff, the Governor of Poland, is dangerously ill, and that the Minister of War, General Souksozannett, has been sent to Warsaw to replace him.

## THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, May 26.

The budget of expenses of the Papal Government for 1861 has been covered by the sale of the Campagna Museum to France.

General Goyon has restored the money, bearing the effigy of Francis II., which he had seized on the frontier, believing it to be destined for the reactionary bands in the Abruzzi.

The presence of Francis II. at Rome is believed to be compromising to the Papal Government. The acts of Mgr. de Merode are, it is thought, carrying the Papal Government towards a crisis.

A great Liberal manifestation is being organised at Rome for the 2nd June.

Reports are current here that the Italian Government has proposed to guarantee the present extent of the Pontifical territory, on condition of the evacuation of Rome by the French.

## NAPLES.

NAPLES, May 27.

To-day a band of brigands appeared in the suburbs of Sora, and threatened to enter the city. The national guard and the troops exchanged some shots with the brigands, and pursued them for a distance of three miles. The firing continued at noon.

## HUNGARY.

PESTH, May 28.

In to-day's sitting of the Lower House, Count Zichy spoke in favour of a pacific arrangement, and said that there was no doubt that the Emperor had the loyal intention of governing constitutionally. Count Zichy's speech was much applauded by the Assembly.

## SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

CADIZ, May 27.

A great movement is taking place among the vessels stationed at Algeciras.

It is believed that there is a probability of the fall of the Emperor of Morocco, with whom Soliman Abbas

disputes the throne. The Kabyles support the Emperor, while the army is favourable to Soliman. The Spanish journals assert that England also favours the pretensions of Soliman.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

COTTON.

In the House of Lords, Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the necessity of encouraging the growth of cotton in our colonies. The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the matter had not escaped the attention of Government, but pointed out that as regarded such colonies as Jamaica the question was one of the supply of labour rather than one of natural capability of production.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the New Provinces (New Zealand) Bill, the object of which is to correct a mistake which was made in an act passed in 1857, which was intended to enable the General Assembly of New Zealand to create new provinces in the colony; and which, in fact, made it doubtful whether it had the power to do so.

Earl GREY took occasion to draw attention in detail to the distracted and unsatisfactory condition of New Zealand, expressing his surprise that the Government had brought forward no other measure in reference to that colony than the one now proposed.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, at length, entered into a history of the circumstances which had involved the colony in its present position, and stated that Colonel Gore Browne, the governor, would be recalled, and Sir George Grey, the present governor of the Cape, would be requested to undertake the government, with special powers.

In answer to Earl GREY, the noble DUKE said that it was not intended to suspend the constitution. The bill was read a second time. The House adjourned at ten minutes past eight.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

In the House of Commons, in answer to The O'DONOGHUE, Lord PALMERSTON said that the communication of the Postmaster-General to the Galway Company with regard to their contract was one from the Government; any representations which were made to the Government by the Company would be attended to, and when the correspondence which had been moved for was produced an opportunity would be afforded for the discussion of the subject.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated with reference to the blockade in America, that on the 19th and 29th of April the President of the United States declared an intention that the Southern ports would be blockaded. The blockade of the ports of North Carolina and Virginia had been duly notified by the naval commander, but no notification had been made of the blockade of the other ports. Fifteen days were to be allowed for vessels to come out of the blockaded ports; but no vessel is to be allowed to be sent to those ports for the purpose of bringing away property of British subjects.

After some remarks from Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Gregory, Mr. BOUVIER said that a neutral did not forfeit his ship and goods by breaking a blockade of which there had not been public notice, and not merely a formal notification to their respective governments. Would such notice be given?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the American Secretary of State had refused to give a general notification of the blockade, but left it to the commanding naval officer at each station to do so. The government had directed Admiral Milne to proceed to the coast of America with a sufficient squadron, and naval reinforcements had been ordered out; while Lord Lyons had received instructions to watch over the interests of British subjects. In conjunction with France, representations had been made to the government of the United States on the subject of respect being paid to the property of neutrals.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House at its rising adjourn to Thursday, over this (the Berby) day.

THE EDUCATION OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Sir S. NORTHCOOTE moved for a select committee to inquire how the funds voted by Parliament for the promotion of national education may be most efficiently and most economically applied in the case of neglected and destitute children.

Mr. LOWE said that the Government had no objection to an inquiry, but he objected to the terms in which the motion was made, for it assumed that the Commissioners of Education were wrong in their recommendations. That might turn out so on inquiry, but it was not desirable to start with that assumption. Nor could he admit the assumption that the funds voted by Parliament had been inefficiently and uneconomically applied. He also contended that if assistance was extended to the class of schools indicated in the motion, it could not be done by the machinery of the education department of the Government. He proposed that the motion should stand for "an inquiry how the education of neglected and destitute children could be most efficiently and economically conducted."

After some discussion, the motion, as modified, was agreed to.

PAPER.

Mr. NORRIS moved for, and obtained, a select committee to inquire into the effect of the law relating to the free importation of foreign paper, whilst rags (the raw material for paper) are entirely prohibited, or subjected to a heavy export duty, in all those foreign countries; and its effect on our home manufactures.

Sir G. C. LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill amending the Municipal Corporation Act, the object being to define the official precedence of mayors.

The Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The other orders were gone through, and the House adjourned at nine o'clock.

The *Gazette* notifies that her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Wednesday, the 10th of July next.

The *National Zeitung* states that the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Prussia intend to pay a visit of some weeks' duration to the English Court about the commencement of July.

THE FLINTSHIRE ELECTION. — Close of the poll, Tuesday, four p.m.:

Grosvenor (Liberal)	...	...	1,254
Hughes (Conservative)	...	...	932
Majority for Grosvenor	...	...	322



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“Robert Thomas” and “Nonconformist” next week.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

## SUMMARY.

THE tidings from America are still of preparations for war on both sides. Baltimore has been occupied by the troops of the Federal Government, and the whole line of railway to the Northern States made secure. There seems no probability of hostilities on a large scale being entered upon before the autumn, before which time it is to be hoped the exasperation on both sides will be somewhat allayed. Harper's Ferry may perhaps be attacked and re-taken from the Virginians, and Federal troops be sent to occupy various positions around Washington, which is now defended by 30,000 men. But General Scott has few regular troops, and there are signs that the ardour of some of the New York volunteers at the capital is already beginning to cool. The blockade of the Southern ports is being carried out by the Federal fleet, and some British ships have been refused admission into the port of Charleston. As nearly all the cotton crop has been forwarded, the effect of the blockade upon British commerce will not be so severe as might otherwise have been the case.

While the President and the Secretary of State at Washington show every disposition not only to draw the sword, but to throw away the scabbard, the Southern Confederation has become impressed with the gravity of the crisis, has ceased to use threats, and now simply demands the independence of the seceding States, and a pacific arrangement with the Federal Government. If the description given by the *Times* special correspondent of the universal hatred and scorn of the South Carolinians for the Northerners be correct, it would be far better that these antagonistic elements should be kept asunder. Mr. Russell speaks of the planters of that state as cherishing with pride their traditions of English rule, and as hankering after a return to monarchical institutions. It would seem that a somewhat similar feeling obtains in Texas. But the general tenor of correspondence from the South does not confirm the notion that there is anywhere in the South a strong party in favour of a return to the Federal Government, while it leaves the impression that the seceders are resolved to fight to the last for their independence, and that it will be well nigh impossible for a Northern army, however numerous and well-disciplined, to re-conquer the immense territory over which President Davis now exercises authority.

At the annual meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society, the war in New Zealand occupied prominent attention, and the friends of that useful association will learn with pleasure that their desire for the recall of Governor Browne is to be fulfilled. The case of the natives was presented in a succinct form in the speech of Mr. George Thompson. It will be seen that the Society has also been actively engaged in vindicating native rights in British North America, India and Kaffraria. We regret that an organisation so well adapted to protect the rights of the weak against the strong,

to give a higher tone to our colonial relations, and to preserve English honour untarnished, is not more adequately supported by the public.

Last night the House of Lords was very usefully employed in discussing the war in New Zealand. Earl Grey, in an elaborate and able speech, stated the case of the natives, and showed, as we think, conclusively, that they were at the outset more “sinned against than sinning.” The Duke of Newcastle with great warmth vindicated the policy of Governor Browne, but announced that as his term of office was about to expire, Sir George Grey, the present governor of the Cape, had been requested to succeed him. This appointment is eminently judicious. During his long experience in New Zealand, Sir G. Grey, without sacrificing colonial interests, managed to secure the respect and attachment of the natives, and it is to be hoped that his arrival will avert the extension of the war which the last advices indicated as probable, and that he will go armed with such powers as will enable him to bring about a speedy arrangement of differences.

The re-annexation of St. Domingo to Spain is now an accomplished fact. That portion of the island has simply been seized by an imposing military force, which, taking advantage of the confusion in America, the Spaniards at Cuba despatched to St. Domingo. Spain is resuming her old buccaneering propensities. She disavows any intention to reintroduce slavery into her newly-acquired territory; but, as Lord Brougham showed in his speech on Monday night, reported at full length elsewhere, the reputation of Spain for good faith does not stand very high. She received a large sum of money to put down the slave trade, but that infamous traffic is more rife than ever. Indeed, in 1859, no less than 30,000 negroes were taken from the coast of Africa to Cuba. Spain aspires once more to become one of the Great Powers of Europe. She might have entitled herself to that distinction by first paying her debts. But she has chosen first to pick a quarrel with the Moors, and then to seize by force of arms an independent territory in the West Indies.

The interest in the “Essays and Reviews” has been unexpectedly revived. The Bishop of Salisbury has given formal notice to Dr. Rowland Williams, one of the authors of that celebrated production, and Vicar of Broad Chalke, in his diocese, that it is his intention to take legal proceedings against him in the Court of Arches. This announcement has excited something like consternation among the moderate friends of the Established Church. Should the suit succeed, and Dr. Williams be deprived of his benefice, he will be regarded as a martyr by a large section of Churchmen, and the decision will promote hypocrisy among those who sympathise with the latitudinarian views of the Essayists. But if—which is more likely—the prosecution, after perhaps some three years of litigation, break down, it will show that no legal tribunal can preserve purity of doctrine in the Church, and explode the pretensions of the Establishment to be regarded as the bulwark of orthodoxy.

## THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

WE have thought for a long time past that “things must grow worse before they can grow better.” If this be so, the House of Commons is on the high road to improvement, for things are growing worse much more rapidly than it would have been charitable or reasonable to anticipate. Even Ministerial virtue—the virtue of Lord Palmerston—which is certainly not of the highest or the strictest order, is becoming distasteful to the House. Not content with squandering money on the public establishments of the realm, it is beginning to patronise a semi-private jobbery. We do not mean, of course, that members seek or take personal bribes for the votes they give—at any rate, in the shape of pecuniary grants. Here and there, an independent representative may be lured into saying “Aye” when his conscience says “No,” or vice versa, by fascinations which political prudery would condemn as impure, but we have never yet heard of the transference of an actual amount of cash to the pocket of any member as “a consideration” for his vote. How far we may be off from this form of senatorial corruption we should not like to speculate upon—but certain it is that another form of it has already obtruded itself into the House of Commons. Get up a joint-stock undertaking—obtain for it a Government subvention on the tacit understanding that so many votes will be given in grateful recognition thereof—fail in the fulfilment of the ostensible and public conditions of the contract—and when another Government refuses to perpetuate the one-sided arrangement, employ your votes, no matter on what question, to punish them with a defeat. This is the newest development of public

spirit and patriotism which the Legislature has produced—and this it is which has rendered it uncertain whether, after all, the Budget will be carried, whether Ministers are to retain their places or retire—in a word, whether we are to be involved in the turmoil and waste of another General Election.

The debate in Committee on Monday night—for we shall treat of this first—owes its occurrence to the dissatisfaction excited in the minds of certain Irish members by the cancelling of the contract between the Postmaster-General, and the Atlantic Steam Packet Company carrying the mail between Galway and the United States. It was in its origin a private speculation, which would never have ripened into actual life but for the large subsidy which Mr. Lever, under the patronage of Mr. Roebuck, obtained in an hour of difficulty from the Derby Administration. It undertook, in return for that subsidy, to perform postal services to which it subsequently proved itself unequal. The Postmaster, accordingly, declared the contract at an end. Now this was a serious offence to several Irish members, who looked upon the Galway line of Transatlantic packets as well calculated to promote the material benefit of Ireland. What may have been the public duty of Ministers they do not seem to have troubled their heads by attempting to make clear. It sufficed that Ireland loses the benefit of a subvention, and patriotism prompted them to show their sense of injustice. Unfortunately, they have as little consideration for England as they have much for their own country, and so they looked about them for the readiest weapon with which to strike a blow at her Majesty's Government. Mr. Disraeli caught them in this sullen mood—and, himself smarting from recent defeat, he the more naturally sympathised with his fellow-sufferers in disappointment. What passed between them is more than we can tell. Whether another “contract” was promised in the event of Lord Derby's advent to power, it is useless to conjecture. The wily leader of the Opposition saw a chance of securing the aid of the malcontents in retrieving his party from the desperate position into which he had led them—and he arranged his plans accordingly.

Mr. Newdegate had given notice of a motion on going into committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, to give instructions to the committee to divide the Bill so as to separate the imposition from the remission of taxation. But Mr. Newdegate, albeit a Tory, is an independent member. He does not bow the knee to Mr. Disraeli. He does not thoroughly believe in adroit tactics. He prefers, when he sees a thing that he condemns, to condemn it openly, directly, honestly, unreservedly. Mr. Disraeli, consequently, never hesitates about setting him aside. In the present case, the amendment of the hon. gentleman did not suit the plans of the Opposition leader. The word of command, therefore, went round the party, to leave the obstinate and self-willed disbeliever in tactics to his fate. Mr. Newdegate saw before he commenced that he had drawn up his amendment in a form too dogmatic and abstract to suit the taste of the House, and he therefore substituted for it a simpler and more practical one to the effect that the Bill should be divided “so that each of the taxes to which it relates may be separately treated.” He made a Newdegateish speech in support of his motion, and was seconded by his colleague, Mr. Spooner. The Chancellor of the Exchequer honoured him with a brief reply, in which, however, he declined travelling over again the ground which the House had already left behind it. After a few words from Mr. Horsman and Mr. Knightley deprecating a division on a question which would not bring out the real feeling of the House, or, in other words, which had not been settled as a test of strength by the heads of parties, the Speaker put the question, and a loud and decisive “No” from the ministerialists was met by a single “Aye” from Mr. Newdegate. “Strangers must withdraw,” said the Speaker, meaning, of course, the few noblemen and others under the gallery. But the whole Opposition rose *en masse* and rushed to the door. The concourse was so great and sudden that the doorway became literally choked. The time allotted for the withdrawal of strangers expired before half the retreating members could get into the lobby. The Speaker called “Order,” and the Sergeant-at-Arms did his feeble best to close the doors. At last he succeeded, and shut in several members, who were compelled to vote—and thus a division list showed 34 for the motion, and 195 against it—majority 161.

On the re-opening of the doors, the Conservative tide poured back again into the House, the Speaker left the Chair, and the Bill was in committee. The first three clauses were soon disposed of, and then came clause the fourth, which abolishes the duty on Paper. Mr. Ker Seymour rose to oppose it, and a discussion ensued which



lasted till after midnight, and was then adjourned. It went over the grounds so familiar to every newspaper reader. The arguments *pro* and *con*, were merely a hash of the foregoing debates on the budget. Mr. Milnes, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Ayrton supported the clause—Mr. Lygon, Sir J. Walsh, Sir J. Ramsden, and Sir Robert Peel opposed it. The speeches of the last two gentlemen were novelties in the debate, although the arguments they used were stale. Sir J. Ramsden borrowed from his brother-in-law, Mr. Horsman, all his bitterness, but without his power. Sir John is a young Whig who has broken loose from his party. He was a subordinate member of Lord Palmerston's first administration—but he was not asked to take his place in the second. A disappointed man, like Mr. Horsman, he wreaks his chagrin upon his *quondam* friends. What his West Riding constituents will say to him when he again presents himself to them for election, we can partly guess—but, probably, he has made up his mind to accept Conservative support. Sir Robert Peel rose at the same moment with Mr. Bright, when the latter gave way. He professed great admiration of, and attachment to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and great reluctance to give a vote against him. But he rambled over the whole region which had been traversed by the Opposition, and hit right and left without showing much of that hesitancy which friendship commonly displays when compelled by duty to quit and rebuke former allies. Mr. Mellor moved the adjournment of the debate, which Mr. Disraeli protested against as unnecessary—Lord Palmerston, however, consented to it, and fixed upon Thursday evening for its resumption and conclusion.

We have left ourselves but scanty space for the other topics of the week. "Of the week" did we say? We mean of Thursday night, for on Friday there was "no House." Members, we suppose, could not all at once throw off the idle habits fostered by the Whitsun holidays, and, as there is but little real business before the House, it is transacted very leisurely. But Thursday, the day of reassembling, was devoted to supply. After a preliminary duello between Sir F. Smith and Lord Clarence Paget, in which the former called attention to the report of the Dockyard Committee, and moved the expediency of such reforms as would secure greater efficiency and economy, and in which the latter informed the House that the Admiralty were already engaged in carrying into effect the recommendations of that committee—and after a question by Mr. Griffith, and a reply by Lord John Russell on the affairs of Italy and Hungary, the House went into committee on the navy estimates. Mr. Lindsay moved a reduction by one-third of the enormous sum—nearly a million sterling—set down for naval stores, which Lord Palmerston strenuously resisted. It is curious, that at a moment when we are plunging into the most extravagant outlay for the construction of iron-clad ships, we should need to increase our stock of timber beyond all former precedent. A debate ensued in which Mr. Bright took prominent part, but the amendment was rejected by sixty-six to thirty. Mr. Lindsay gallantly carried on the fight, backed by the hon. member for Birmingham, but with no better result. His last amendment was rejected by seventy-six to thirty-two.

The House of Lords listened on Monday to a brief speech of Lord Brougham's in denunciation of the annexation of St. Domingo by Spain, and her encouragement of slavery and the slave-trade. Beyond this, they have done nothing.

#### THE GALWAY CONTRACT AND THE PAPER-DUTIES.

If any one circumstance could sink the present House of Commons to a lower depth of degradation than it has yet reached, it is that the financial policy of the Government, debated at intervals since the 15th of April last, approved in its several parts by decisive majorities, and regarded by the country as finally settled, has been once more involved in uncertainty, owing to the fact that a Packet Contract imprudently entered into by the Derby Administration for political purposes has been summarily brought to a close by the Post-office authorities. Into the merits of this transaction we do not now stay to inquire. The Galway Company may have been too unceremoniously deprived of their subsidy, or the present Government may have been perfectly justified in putting an end to a subvention which wore all the appearance of profligate jobbery. Whether the fault was on this side or on that, or was equally divided between both, matters little to the point now under animadversion. It seems that certain Irish members have resolved to avenge the injury which they imagine to have been inflicted on their country, and the Conservative party are but too happy to profit by their

vindictive temper. Hence a temporary coalition to defeat the repeal of the Paper-duties; hence the debate on Monday night; and hence the apparent insecurity of Her Majesty's Ministers.

The battle-field has been craftily selected to suit the objects of all the parties of which the coalition is made up. At first sight, it might have been concluded that Mr. Newdegate's amendment would have offered the most advantageous ground for attempting the overthrow of Ministers. But the keen eye of Mr. Disraeli probably foresaw that an appeal to the country on this head was not likely to produce a favourable response. Sir James Graham's warning, probably, rang in the ears of the Conservative leader, and he shrank from an electoral contest to the tune of "Down with the Commons, and up with the Lords." It would far better suit his notions to have the arbitrament of the people on the competing claims of tea and paper to a remission of duty. The Tories could then make good use of the cry put into their mouths by Lord Derby at the Mansion House. The country gentlemen, moreover, have a nervous apprehension of the penny press. The general diffusion of political intelligence, and the awakening of political excitement by means of cheap newspapers, bode ill, it is supposed, for the quiet supremacy of squirearchy. They will fight in this quarrel *con amore*; they will thereby indulge old Tory sympathies and yearnings; and they will, at one and the same time, gratify the hatred they have so sedulously nursed against Bright and Cobden, Gladstone and Gibson. The Irish members, too, would naturally prefer that the artillery they were helping to load, should send its fatal missiles so as to hit the Chancellor of the Exchequer. To him they attribute the termination of the Galway Packet Contract. It is upon him, personally, that they wish to empty the vials of their wrath. The question of Prerogative *v.* Privilege would hardly afford an opportunity for particularising their revenge. In their estimation, and for their purpose, there is nothing like paper.

Such being the occasion, and such the ground of the pending conflict, we confess to our unfeigned astonishment that even in the present House of Commons, the most factiously disposed and retrogressive which the country has seen since the passing of the Reform Bill, there could be the least chance of triumph to a coalition thus formed. For what does triumph in this instance involve? It is a desecration of the temple of Legislation itself into a market for political hucksters. It would carry into the very presence of the Speaker the "corrupt practices" which disgrace the most venial constituency. If the policy of this country is to be determined by the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of certain members with the success or failure of joint-stock commercial contracts, and great questions of Imperial importance are to be disposed of on paltry pecuniary considerations, then, indeed, the language of Holy Writ will but too correctly describe the political condition of the State. "The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint; there is no soundness in it, but wounds, and bruises, and putrefying sores." To this pass the Congress of the United States had come previously to the great Secession which has resulted in Civil War. This base trafficking in votes for money or money's worth, whether the recipient is to be a private company or a kingdom, will very speedily, if countenanced, eat like a canker-worm into the life and integrity of the Legislature. All men profess to be ashamed of it in the smaller boroughs; but who would have imagined that it would crawl into the council chamber of the first empire in the world? Who would have dared to surmise that the hideous thing would be welcomed there by a party which prides itself upon its patriotic and chivalrous feeling? Bribery in the House of Commons! We know not which is most to be despised—the section of disappointed representatives which offers its votes or withholds them "on a consideration," or the historical party which can stoop to make use of this unworthy assistance.

We care not much how a contest thus conducted may immediately terminate. We take it for granted that the Government will not suffer themselves to be beaten by a weapon so foul as this. We assume this, because the retirement of Ministers before an adverse majority thus brought about, would be a voluntary participation in the shame. We cannot believe anything so disgraceful to them. They have only to ask the country whether its policy is, in future, to be regulated by Irish jobbers—bought and sold for self—to ensure an indignantly negative response. No! We trust the British people are not inclined to commit their State interests to the caprice of a handful of bargain-hunters, or to permit the destinies of the United Kingdom to be suspended upon the confirmation or the cancelling of a commercial contract. We had thought that respectable men of all parties

would set their faces as a flint against subjecting the politics of the realm to such disgraceful chances. We are loth to believe, even yet, that men who have any character to value, and, above all, that statesmen who have any reputation to lose, will lend any sanction to so vile a conspiracy. But should party madness so completely paralyse their moral sense as to allow them to take active part in selling their country's public interests to men who job in the name of patriotism, we feel convinced that the sin will come home to them, and that the people at large will indignantly repudiate this monstrous alliance between Tory ambition and Hibernian greed.

It would be puerile, however, to shut our eyes to the apparent probability that Ministers may be outvoted on Thursday next. They would not have consented to an adjournment of the debate, nor would Mr. Disraeli have called eagerly for an immediate division, if they had felt secure of their majority. Whether, during the brief interval that must precede the final struggle, they may be able to incline the balance to their own side, we have no means of knowing. But we do trust they will not condescend to purchase a victory by yielding to the corrupt demands of men who put a market price upon their votes. They had far better encounter present defeat than imitate the bad example of their predecessors. Let them resolutely eschew "contract" Liberalism. It is not worth purchasing. It can never be depended on in times of adversity. Like jealousy, "it mocks the meat it feeds on." Lord Palmerston has now a glorious opportunity if he will but seize it. He has but to be honest, and the country will uphold him. Let him resolutely put his foot upon the reptile of political corruption which has impudently intruded into the House of Commons, and all the manliness and uprightness of the Three Kingdoms will applaud the deed.

#### THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

ALTHOUGH the French troops still remain at Rome, there are many signs that the Emperor of the French has not lost sight of the necessity of withdrawing them and leaving Pius IX. to make terms with the King of Italy. Much as it may suit the Imperial policy to prevent the completion of Italian unity, and retain a firm check upon the policy of the Court of Turin, the advantages thus secured are hardly equal to the perils incurred. As long as there is a French army in the Eternal City, the Pope will exercise his rights as an absolute sovereign. So far from being the mere creature of France, he glories in acting against the Emperor, in harbouring Legitimist officers who are hostile to the dynasty of his protector, and in issuing from the Vatican his mandates to the French clergy to stir up public feeling against the Government. It is no slight evil to the Emperor that, in acting as the guardian of the Pope, he is obliged to appear as the patron of Francis II. and his brigands, and thus to alienate the Liberal party at home. Spite of the captivating professions of the Duc d'Aumale in his prohibited pamphlet, and his recent speech at the Literary Fund dinner, it is not to be forgotten that the maintenance of the temporal power of the Papacy, and the consignment of the Romans to perpetual bondage for the benefit of the College of Cardinals, is a chief article in the creed of Legitimists and Orleanists, from the Ultramontane Montalembert to the Protestant Guizot. That is one of the levers by which they would fain overthrow Imperialism in France. The boasted spread of Orleanist feeling in that country is nothing more than an increasing conviction of the Catholic clergy that a dynastic change can alone save the secular possessions of the Papacy.

While Orleanists and their Ultramontane allies are reposing upon the sympathies of the aristocracy and the priests, the Emperor—satisfied apparently that he has gone too far in his contest with the Pope to recede—is appealing to public opinion. The separation of Church and State is one of the very few open questions in France. That principle, remarked the Rev. M. Beraier, at the recent meeting of the Evangelical Continental Society, "was taking a hold on the minds of the people more and more; and not only of the people, but the press. Some of their best writers were directing the attention of the people to the question of Church and State, and he might say that the publisher of one of their most important reviews came the other day to see one of their Paris Independent ministers, asking him to write all the religious articles in his review, and to direct the attention of the people particularly to the question of Church and State." This statement of the French Protestant pastor has been singularly confirmed by the "flying-sheets" circulating amongst the population of Paris with the connivance of the French Government. One of these, headed "Our Holy



Father the Pope," plainly asserts that Pius IX. has broken his word, that he is the great obstacle to Italian independence, and an enemy to modern civilisation. He is reproached with the Mortara case, and reminded that if he falls it will be by his own weight, because he has neglected to prop the edifice by meriting the love of his people. If the Pope will not resign his absurd and untimely pretensions, "we have but one choice—to do without him." Such are the appeals that are addressed to every one in the very streets of the French capital.

But these pungent tracts go beyond the mere condemnation of the temporal power of the Pope, and assail his spiritual pretensions. The following extract is undisguised Protestantism—an appeal to principles that are hostile not only to priestly usurpation, but to any interference of the civil power with religion:—

He has come, shouting, "To arms, to arms!" and but recently we have all heard the echo of his bellicose shouts, "Stand by me, Zouaves! Lamoricière to the rescue! Charge, Europe, in my name!"

And how can he, then, call himself the representative of the meek and humble Jesus, whose kingdom is not of this world, and who declined every crown, except a crown of thorns?

How dare he claim the name of Him who came not to be waited upon, but to serve; who had no place where-withal to lay his head; whose followers were the poor, and indigent, and sick; who came only to bless us and to save us?

How dare he compare himself to Him who blessed little children and restored them to their mothers—who declares marriage honourable for all men—who has said, "Put back your sword into the scabbard, for all those who draw the sword shall perish by the sword?"

"And Jesus Christ said to his disciples, You know that those who rule our nations treat them with authority, and that their princes exercise authority over them. With you this shall not be so, but otherwise. Let you not be called masters, for ye have but one Master, who is Christ, and ye are all brothers."

Let us, then, not trouble ourselves about the fate of the Holy Father.

Let us acknowledge Jesus Christ as our only master.

Yes, Jesus Christ, who gives to God only the title of Holy Father, and who has said to his disciples, "Call no one on earth your father, for you have only one father, who is in heaven."

Yes; Jesus Christ, who offers himself to us as master, pontiff, interceder, and Saviour.

Jesus Christ, in a word, who died, but who lives from century to century, and who promises to us an only substitute, only vicar, till he returns in person—the Holy Ghost, which he gives as a guide and a comforter to all those who put their trust in him.

Let me resume:—Leave to those whom it concerns the right of settling the affairs of Rome.

Let us not trouble ourselves about the Pope.

Let us take as a guide the Holy Gospels, and as master Jesus Christ alone.

By whomsoever these telling "flying-sheets" are distributed broadcast among the population of Paris, they can only appear with the sanction of the Government. It is a new thing for such teaching to be permitted in France. The Emperor, perhaps, only desires to alarm the clergy and frighten them out of their antagonism to his policy. But by circulating such tracts, he is paving the way for the downfall of Romanism, as well as its visible head. The issue of these appeals shows, moreover, how necessary it is for even the Emperor Napoleon to base his government on public opinion. When that is on his side, he can defy the whole Catholic hierarchy, and with safety to himself and his dynasty leave the Pope to his fate. There may be many evils arising from the continuance of the French at Rome, but the longer the Vatican refuses to yield the more surely will its spiritual as well as its temporal power be undermined both in Italy and France. It would seem as though Providence designed Papal assumption of infallibility to become the instrument of a second Reformation in Europe.

#### A GLIMPSE OF THE AMERICAN CONFEDERATE STATES.

The *Times* publishes letters from its special correspondent, who has been in South Carolina and Georgia. Writing from the former State on the 30th of April, he says that there is a general feeling among the planters in favour of an English Sovereign:—

From all quarters has come to my ears the echoes of the same voice; it may be feigned, but there is no discord in the note, and it sounds in wonderful strength and monotony all over the country. Shades of George III., of North, of Johnson, of all who contended against the great rebellion which tore these colonies from England, can you hear the chorus which rings through the State of Marion, Sumter, and Pinckney, and not clap your ghostly hands in triumph? That voice says, "If we could only get one of the Royal race of England to rule over us, we should be content." Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment, varied in a hundred ways, has been repeated to me over and over again. There is a general admission that the means to such an end are wanting, and that the desire cannot be gratified. But the admiration for monarchical institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry, is undisguised and apparently genuine. With the pride of having achieved their independence is mingled in the South Carolinians' hearts a strange regret at the result and consequences, and many are they who "would go back to-morrow if we could." An intense affection for the British connexion, a love of

British habits and customs, a respect for British sentiment, law, authority, order, civilisation, and literature, pre-eminently distinguish the inhabitants of this State, who, glorying in their descent from ancient families on the three islands, whose fortunes they still follow, and with whose members they maintain not unfrequently familiar relations, regard with an aversion for which it is impossible to give an idea to one who has not seen its manifestations the people of New England and the populations of the Northern States, whom they regard as tainted beyond cure by the venom of "Puritanism." Whatever may be the cause, this is the fact and the effect.

The North is to South Carolina a corrupt and evil thing, to which for long years she has been bound by burning chains, while monopolists and manufacturers fed on her tender limbs. South Carolina contains 34,000 square miles and a population of 720,000 inhabitants, of whom 385,000 are black slaves.

They entertain very exaggerated ideas of the military strength of their little community, although one may do full justice to its military spirit. Out of their whole population they cannot reckon more than 60,000 adult men by any arithmetic, and as there are nearly 30,000 plantations which must be, according to law, superintended by white men, a considerable number of these adults cannot be spared from the State for service in the open field. The planters boast that they can raise their crops without any inconvenience by the labour of their negroes, and they seem confident that the negroes will work without superintendence. But the experiment is rather dangerous, and it will only be tried in the last extremity.

Writing from Savannah, Georgia, on the 1st inst., Mr. Russell describes a visit to Fort Pulaski, which defends the mouth of the Savannah river and the approaches to the city, and is described as being very strong. The garrison of the fort is 650 men, and fully that number were in and about the work, their tents being pitched inside the Redan or on the terre-plein of the parapets.

The channel is very narrow and passes close to the guns of the fort. The means of completing the armament have been furnished by the stores of Norfolk Navy-yard, where between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates; and, if there are no Columbiads among them, the Merrimac and other ships, which have been raised, as we hear, with guns uninjured, will yield up their Dahlgrens to turn their muzzles against their old masters.

Among his party were Commodore Tatnall, whose name will be familiar to English ears in connexion with the attack on the Peiho forts, where the gallant American showed the world that "blood was thicker than water;" Brigadier-General Lawton, in command of the forces of Georgia, and a number of naval and military officers, of whom many had belonged to the United States' regular services. Writing on the 2nd he says there is a sudden change of feeling in favour of peace. Men looked grave and talked about the interference of England and France, which "cannot allow this thing to go on." But the change which had come over them was unmistakeable, and the best men began to look grave. "As for me (he adds) I must prepare to open my lines of retreat—my communications are in danger."

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a letter from its special correspondent in America, who dates from "Karne's County, Texas, April 24th." He describes the present aspect of San Antonio, in that State:—

When I was there last week things were slightly changed for the worse, as the gentleman said on finding he had received two bad shillings and six pocket-pieces for a good half-crown. The stores were empty of customers, and there was, in a general way, little in them to purchase; the streets were deserted; not one solitary train did I see in six days either come in or go out; no caballeros of horses, no ladies in or out of carriages or shops, no army officers; the hotels empty. People had a seedy kind of look on all sides, and I found, to my great surprise, a boldly-expressed sentiment of discontent was universal. Many did not hesitate to assert that the country and the inhabitants were ruined at the instigation of intriguing political demagogues, who, having nothing to lose and everything to hope for in the new state of things which they advocated, hesitated at no means to obtain their end. It was said that these men cared for nothing but the loaves and fishes, which usually fall to the lot of the noisiest and readiest talkers, and that, had the people not been so easily duped, matters would not have come to the present pass. Great complaint was expressed at the conduct of General Twiggs in surrendering the arsenal and Government stores as he did.

In consequence of that surrender Texas will be able to send to the field fully 5,000 men, equipped and armed, rifled and revolvered, with heavy batteries and light, at the expense of those States against whom these men will be employed. The correspondent says that reunion is hopeless, and that the people of the Southern States would prefer becoming a British colony to rejoining the Federal Government;—

From what I know myself of the feelings of people generally, I can safely say that anything like a reunion of the old United States is hopeless. Deadly hatred, the bitterest animosity, are the leading features of the sentiments of the men of the South towards the North. The Northerners are not spoken of as I have been accustomed in our own happier England to hear even our enemies in the field spoken of. Scorn, contempt, hate, and defiance, are the only characteristics of men's speeches here on this question. Men who are from South Carolina, Mississippi, and other Southern States,

have over and over again declared to me when conversing on the subject, that sooner than again join the North, or submit to it, they will fight to the last, and, if conquered, will throw themselves into the hands of Great Britain, and beg to be taken under her all-powerful protection as a province or a colony. Some men here I have heard say that they wished they did belong to that glorious old country of ours, for that, after all said and done, no government ever created by man was equal to ours.

Commerce may be almost said to be at an end in that portion of the Southern Confederation, where they were worse off than in the cotton-growing districts.

A friend of mine, a large planter, who owns about eighty negroes, had two No. 1 hands hired out in Florence last year at forty dollars a month each, one a blacksmith and skilled ironworker, the other a ship carpenter, and for each of these negroes he had paid 1,800 dollars. My friend's crops of corn and cotton failed last year in the drought; he had no money to buy food and clothing for the hands; and he tried to sell these men I have spoken of to feed the rest—a thing of this kind being one of the commonest affairs possible, usually called "eating a nigger." All he could get for either was 750 dollars! and that not in cash. *Deus vult dicere omnia.* Money is not in the country, and if another year's drought comes now, how the people are to live I cannot tell; they all do live, certainly, hard enough. Except in towns, fresh meat we never see but when a neighbour kills a beef. Vegetables will not grow in this western country, from want of rain. No crops for seven years makes corn so high, that it looks like a sin to feed poultry; and salt pork and beef, and flour bread, constitute our principal food. Now that times have come in which it is impossible to sell stock, I cannot tell how we are to get along.

The writer thinks that in the event of the coming collision between the North and South, a desperate, cruel, bloody conflict, long and with varied fortune to either side, would end in the total prostration of both, and a pacification giving to each what each might have had without war. That it is in the power of the North to subdue by force of arms the South he does not believe.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### AMERICA.

The intelligence from New York comes down to the 15th inst.

The Federal troops have fully established themselves in Baltimore. Earthworks were to be erected all along the railroads from the North through Maryland to Washington, which is now completely encircled with encampments, controlling all the railways. 2,200 muskets and 4,000 pikes had been seized in Baltimore, and the manufacturer, Ross Winans, of that city, had been arrested, and bail had been refused. Two schooners laden with weapons had also been seized. Martial law had been proclaimed in Baltimore by General Butler, commanding the Federal forces there. He had ordered the outposts of his army to be extended some ten miles towards Harper's Ferry, to act in conjunction with the force advancing from Chambersburg.

The Maryland Senate had adopted a proposition to appoint commissioners to President Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, for them to stay hostilities till after the meeting of Congress. The House refused to accede.

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of the 14th inst., says:—

It is understood here that Governors Curtin and Denison have pledged the Union men of Western Virginia the entire support of all the forces of Pennsylvania and Ohio to protect them. Indiana and Illinois have pledged the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri the same.

All supplies from the Ohio Valley for the subsistence of the rebels are entirely cut off from transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

Two thousand Western Virginia troops have been sworn into the service of the United States.

The Western Virginian Convention is still in session at Wheeling. No attack on the Convention by the rebels is apprehended, in consequence of the preparations the Union men have made. The Union men have a number of pieces of artillery in Wheeling.

Two Ohio regiments are ready to cross the river at a moment's notice to defend Wheeling.

The Governors of all the Free States westward have united, and obtained a pledge from the President that no compromise or cessation of war shall take place until the national flag floats over all the national property.

The preparations for the effective blockade of the Virginia waters were completed. A precautionary notice had been issued that no vessels could leave the waters after fifteen days. Charleston, Havana, and New Orleans were to be blockaded within a week.

The militia company of St. Louis, having been supposed to be hostile to the Federal Government, has been disarmed by Federal forces. The mob fired on the Federal troops, who returned the fire, killing twenty of the populace, including two women, and several children.

The whole number of Confederate troops in Virginia was estimated at 30,111. The Federal sloop-of-war Pawnee was anchored off Alexandria with her guns run out and double-shotted, the object being to stop any interference with navigation, which had been attempted. Troops were arriving daily at Richmond from the other States, and quite a large



force was assembled in and around that city. Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee were all represented strongly in this force. A number of the Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky men had been sent to Norfolk and its vicinity. The Virginians had five batteries erected in Norfolk Harbour, one on Craney Island, one at Sandy Point, one at the Hospital, one near Fort Norfolk, and one on the Bluffs three miles from the Hospital.

The United States Treasury had advertised for proposals for the new loan of 9,000,000 dol., being the remainder of the issue authorised in February last.

President Lincoln had issued a proclamation directing the commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the United States, authorising him at the same time, if he should find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of habeas corpus, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected parties.

The Federal Government has notified to the foreign Powers that it will cease to hold intercourse with any foreign Power which recognises any commissioners from the rebel States.

31,000 troops were at Washington.

The remains of Washington have been removed from Mount Vernon by the Virginians.

Virginia had been admitted by the Confederate Congress into the Confederate States.

A vessel is reported to have arrived at New Orleans with 250,000 stand of arms.

An associated press despatch states that a slave insurrection had taken place at Frankfort, Kentucky, and that 400 armed negroes were committing depredations. They were supposed to be led by whites. Assistance had been telegraphed for from Indiana. This report is contradicted.

The Southern Congress was expected to adjourn in the course of ten days, to meet again in July at such place as circumstances may render necessary.

Fort Pickens was largely reinforced three weeks ago, and the garrison is now variously estimated, the lowest figures being 2,000. The besiegers made no resistance, though they still keep up the forms of a siege. There are half-a-dozen vessels to aid the garrison, but they are not half officered, several Southern officers having retired lately from the fleet in consequence of the action of their States.

The last New York advices tend to support the expectation that the requirements for the war will soon begin to make up for the falling off in the demand for the ordinary supplies of manufactured goods from Europe. Thus in the week preceding the departure of the mail, although the importation of the class of manufactures termed "dry goods" showed a diminution of 65,000*l.*, or 30 per cent., compared even with the poor total of the corresponding week of 1860, that of "general merchandise" presented an increase of 68,000*l.*, or 16 per cent., so that the aggregate imports of the week were about 3,000*l.* in excess. The imports since the 1st of January have been only 12,800,000*l.*, against 17,100,000*l.* in the same period of 1860, and 17,600,000*l.* in 1859.

It is asserted that in Ministerial quarters there was a strong expectation that a battle would be fought at some spot between Richmond in Virginia and Washington before the 22nd of May.

#### FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon has been elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of France in the place of Prince Murat. He has, however, since resigned. It is said that the post will be provisionally filled by M. Doumet, member of the Corps Législatif for the department of the Herault.

An official notice from the Prefect of Police has been affixed to the doors of the Freemasons' lodges, according to which all meetings at the lodges of the Grand Orient are suspended, and the assembly adjourned until October next.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that a new and doubtless more liberal law on the press is before the Council of State, and will probably come before the Corps Législatif next week.

There is a talk of anticipating the motion of Jules Favre by repealing the obnoxious law of public safety.

Very sad accounts are given of the sufferings of M. Mirra. Long solitary confinement has seriously affected his mind as well as injured his health. His trial is to come on early in June, before a tribunal which does not take cognisance of higher offences than misdemeanors.

The Paris correspondent of the *Express*, alluding to the sudden arrival of M. de Flahault in Paris, says:—"I am now enabled to add he has returned to London with instructions from the Emperor of a conciliatory character."

#### ITALY.

M. di San Martino, the new Lieutenant of the King, has issued a circular, in which he intimates the intention of the Government to uphold legality above the movements of political parties. He instructs the functionaries to whom the circular is addressed to listen to all complaints and diverse opinions, but not to entertain any accusation unless accompanied by proofs. In conclusion he urges the strict execution of all orders transmitted to them by the Government.

Disturbances took place on Wednesday at Milan, in consequence of the Capitulary Vicar having for-

bidden his clergy to countenance with religious ceremonies a national fête. The clergy submitted under protest, but the populace were less resigned, and at one time the disturbances had a threatening aspect. They were, however, put an end to by the troops and the National Guard. The attitude of the troops, the National Guard, and the majority of the inhabitants was admirable. About 100 persons were arrested.

Ill-disposed people on the west coast of Sicily have tried to excite a republican insurrection there, but have been put down by the people themselves.

#### ROME.

The inhabitants at Rome, to the number of 10,000, have not only signed in secret a petition to Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, soliciting the withdrawal of the French troops and permission to become part of the Italian nation, but have succeeded in getting it safely beyond the city walls. By this time probably it is in the hands of the Monarchs to whom it is addressed.

It is asserted that encyclical letters are being secretly circulated, with the object of exciting agitation among the clergy.

The French police is on the alert to prevent the enlistment of brigands.

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The collections of the arrears of taxes by military execution is to be suspended, the Hungarian Diet having intimated its intention of provisionally covering the amount due until the question of the taxes has been settled.

An inquiry has been instituted by the Criminal Tribunal of the Voralberg with reference to the fanatical persecutions of the Protestants by the people in that province.

#### DENMARK.

A despatch from Copenhagen announces that the Danish Government is about to reduce the cavalry and infantry of the 1st and 2nd general commandments to their ordinary strength. The inference drawn from that fact is that the question of the Dano-German Duchies, which has been so long in suspense, is likely to be settled without an appeal to arms.

#### RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a letter addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to Count Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, in which the Prince says:—"We call the attention of the representatives of the foreign Cabinets to the danger incurred by the departure of the French troops from Syria. For our own part we decline to share the responsibility in regard to the results of such a resolution, the consequences of which we have foreseen and pointed out."

The death of Prince Orloff, President of the Council of Ministers, is announced.

The Paris papers state that twenty-two Russian Governments are in a state of revolt upon the question of the emancipation of the serfs.

#### POLAND.

The law relating to the redemption of compulsory labour by the peasants in Russian Poland has been published. It indicates four different methods by which the redemption may be effected. The peasants will be finally relieved from all compulsory labour on the 1st of October next.

#### SPAIN.

The Court of Spain will maintain a representative near Francis II. so long as he remains in Italy.

#### TURKEY.

The *Patrie* states that, at the conference which took place in Constantinople on the 22nd, the representatives of the Powers unanimously agreed to recommend the organisation of the Lebanon under the government of a single prince, who should rule according to a constitution decided on beforehand; and that the chief called to this place should be a Christian. A further sitting was to have been held upon the 25th, for the consideration of other parts of the question.

The Bulgarian bishops, Monsignor Hilarion and Monsignor Akentios, against whom a sentence of exile had been pronounced by the Patriarch and Synod of the Greek Church, have been arrested by order of the Turkish Government. They have since been sent off, the former to Kutayah, the latter to Boli, in Asia Minor.

Omar Paasha has arrived at Belgrade, on his way to the Herzegovina.

#### SYRIA.

Fuad Paasha has returned from Damascus. The Porte has refused to sanction the execution of Kurshid Paasha and the Druze chiefs.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

A despatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, says:—"The mob in St. John's, Newfoundland, is now beyond all bounds of social order. From information received by telegraph we learn that the mob was paramount in that city, and would not permit the Governor to open the Legislature on Monday last. A request has been made to the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, for troops to quell the disorder, the forces in St. John's being evidently insufficient. The Delta has accordingly left with 200 men of the 62nd Regiment, under the command of Colonel Fordyce. We hope that when they arrive in St. John's their presence will be

sufficient to prevent any further outrages, and that their services will not be called into actual requisition. This unfortunate state of things has not come unexpectedly; it has been the result of the violent political agitation that has existed in Newfoundland for years."

It seems that four persons were killed in these riots, which arose between Catholics and Protestants.

#### INDIA.

By the Overland Mail advices have been received from Calcutta to April 22; Madras, April 27. The news from Calcutta is five days later than that received *via* Bombay.

This mail brings to England the report of the commission which has been sitting in Calcutta to arrange the details of the amalgamation of the armies. It was finally amended and approved of by the Supreme Council on the 19th ult. The General Order, which was published on the 22nd inst., occupies fourteen of the large columns of the *Englishman* in small print.

Mr. Laing was to produce the Budget of 1861-2 and make his financial statement in the Legislative Council on the 27th ult.

Mr. Laing, writes the *Times* correspondent, will show something approaching to an equilibrium. By the imposition of a license-tax, the absorption of one-fourth of the income-tax originally *devised* to public works, and by very great reductions—always his best resource—Mr. Laing will advance the first step towards the restoration of public confidence in the financial prosperity of the empire.

In a debate in the Legislative Council on the 20th ult., the Chief Justice questioned the power of the Governor-General in Council to make grants of Crown land in India without the orders of the Secretary of State in Council.

Sufficient funds have been raised in India to meet the wants of the famine-stricken districts up to the end of July. Should the rains then fail it is said the calamity will be terrible.

The Scinde Railway has been thrown open as far as Kotree, 110 miles from Kurrachee. A special train started on the 8th, and general traffic commenced on the 18th ult.

A new planet has been discovered by the Madras Government astronomer. It is to be called Asia. This is the first discovery of the kind ever made in India.

Honorary magistrates are to be appointed in the North-West Provinces.

#### CHINA.

The following is from Hong-Kong, dated April 15th:—

Admiral Hope, with the expedition that proceeded up the Yangtze, had returned, and, as referred to in our last, the river has been declared open to foreign trade. Admiral Hope went up the river about 160 miles above Hankow. Subsequent to the departure of the expedition from Hankow, there was a report that the rebels were approaching it. This caused a panic, and the city was being deserted. These accounts were also received at Canton.

Mr. Parkes remained at Nankin to endeavour to arrange with the insurgents that they should not interfere with the places where foreigners resided; but, as we understand, without getting any promise or guarantee to this effect.

An expedition under Commodore Stribbling will shortly proceed up the Yangtze to make arrangements for the carrying on of the American trade.

The Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce that accompanied Admiral Hope's expedition have issued their report. The small party of travellers that accompanied the expedition, with the intention of prosecuting the journey into India through Tibet, left the expedition at the furthest point, and the Chinese officials at Hankow promised their protection through the country occupied by the Imperialists.

Our dates from Tientsin are to the 30th ult. The Ambassadors left for Peking on the 22nd ult. It is said that the Emperor was to return to the capital. Except in manufactures, there was little business doing.

We have nothing very late from Saigon. The last accounts advise that the French were trying to make a treaty.

A party of three gentlemen has just left Canton with the intention of proceeding to Hankow overland.

Mr. Bruce arrived at Peking on the 26th of March.

The commercial letters from China by the present mail are satisfactory, since they indicate a general belief that even under the disastrous circumstances caused by the movements of the rebel armies there will still be a large business from the opening of the Yang-tee-kiang.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

VESEVIUS.—Professor Palmieri, the Resident Director of the Royal Meteorological Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, says:—"We do not find in the history of Vesuvius so long a period of continued eruption as that of these late years. Since December 19, 1855, up to the present time, there has been a series of little continued eruptions of greater or less duration, with various phases."—*Athenæum*.

LORD CLYDE IN ITALY.—Lord Clyde is now in Italy, and his presence recently at Milan was celebrated by La Marmora and Cialdini, with a review of three regiments of the line, two of cavalry, numerous artillery and bersagliers, at seven o'clock last Wednesday morning. The gallant veteran was La Marmora's comrade in arms in the Crimea, and Cialdini is a soldier not unworthy of Colin Campbell's right hand.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Some apparently important gold discoveries are announced in the letters from Halifax, Nova Scotia. The



locality is a place called Tangier, about thirty miles east of Halifax and within a mile of the Atlantic Coast. Two persons are alleged to have obtained in three days a quantity that realised 35%, and according to the belief of some respectable explorers the mine extends for miles. The gold is in quartz, and the quality is said to be extremely pure.

**THE GREAT EASTERN.**—The greatest distance run by this steamship during her late voyage to New York was on her eighth day out, when she ran 348 miles in the twenty-four hours—a speed of 14½ nautical miles per hour. The wind blew steadily against her from the westward, so that she could make but little use of her canvass, and the American papers inform us that only half her steam power was employed during the voyage. The consumption of coal during the passage was from 159 to 295 tons per day, and the entire distance, 3,093 miles, was accomplished in ten days. The *New York Times* says:—"It is now definitely understood that the ship will be offered for sale to the Government as a transport ship, but, should a sale not be negotiated, she will accept of a charter for that service. The Government will, no doubt, immediately avail itself of the opportunity to obtain so desirable an addition to their means of offensive operations."

#### ABORIGINES' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the above society was held on Wednesday evening, at the Friends' Meeting-house, White Hart-court. The chair was occupied by Samuel Garney, Esq., M.P., and the room was well filled by a highly respectable auditory.

Mr. F. W. CHESSON furnished a brief epitome of the report, which, he said, entered very minutely into the circumstances attending the origin of the war in New Zealand. These he described in brief as being an attempt on the part of the governor to purchase a block of land without having first, in accordance with native custom, obtained the consent of the chief, or without having recognised, or taken the trouble to ascertain, the rights of nine-tenths of the proprietors. After describing the various steps the society had taken to protest against the injustice of the case, and to promote the restoration of peace, the report said:—"There is, we deplore to say, no sign, not the faintest indication, of a favourable change in the policy of Governor Browne. According to the last intelligence, several influential chiefs had an interview with him, at which they submitted the following propositions as the basis of a treaty of peace:—'1st. That the piece of land at Waitara should be left aside (or set apart), to be afterwards arranged or settled by a court, or whakawakanga; 2nd. That the 'causes of evil,' whether as regards men, the land, property, or murder, should all be now 'unloosened or forgiven.' In view of the origin of the war no more just or reasonable proposals could have been made, but the governor has declined to accede to them. We greatly regret that his excellency should have refused to avail himself of the mediation of the chiefs in question; and we cannot but regard this circumstance as another evidence of the desirability of superseding Colonel Browne by some man who is likely to gain the confidence of the natives, by manifesting a just and conciliatory disposition. Such a man might not only terminate the war, but convert the movement for a native king into a means of strengthening the loyalty of the natives to the British throne, and, at the same time, of securing to them the more organised government which they are evidently anxious to obtain, by their admission to the full privileges of British citizenship. The report then referred to the memorial which the committee had addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, urging the recognition of the Indian titles at the Red River settlement, as that, by a timely act of justice, the occurrence of those scenes of disaffection and bloodshed which have taken place in the neighbouring territories of Minnesota and Oregon might be prevented. The committee had taken advantage of the Duke of Newcastle's visit to British North America to forward to him a memorial, setting forth the injustice of the disabilities under which the Indians laboured, and expressing their belief that the time had come when the red man should be admitted "to a full participation in all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship in common with her Majesty's other Canadian subjects." This memorial was signed not only by members of the Aborigines' Protection Society, but by representatives of several of the missionary and other religious and philanthropic institutions; and its prayer was supported by an influential deputation, which waited upon the Duke of Newcastle at Toronto. Passing to India, the report dwelt especially upon the indigo disturbances in Lower Bengal, which were attributed to the exactions of the planters. For many years past the cultivation of indigo had excited increasing dissatisfaction among the ryots, on the ground that the payment they received for their crops was insufficient to remunerate them; that by a system of advances they were virtually made slaves for life, and incapable of ever freeing themselves from their obligations; and lastly, that their unwillingness or refusal to cultivate indigo led to gross acts of retaliation, such as the infliction of corporal punishment, the imprisonment in the factory godowns, and even the burning of their houses and the devastation of their lands. The report having referred to the articles which had appeared from time to time in the columns of the *Calcutta Review*, the *Hindoo Patriot*, and the *Indian Field*, and to the investigations of the Indigo Commission—by which various instrumentalities the

iniquities of the system had been fully brought to light—expressed the conviction that all restrictions upon the perfect freedom of labour in India were mischievous in principle, and certain to be attended with danger to the peace of the community. Allusion was next made to the warlike expedition which, under the command of Governor D'Arcy, recently sailed up the river Gambia, invaded the territories of the King of Baddiboo, and destroyed the negro town of Carrowan. After condemning the pretences upon which this war was waged, the report asked the question—with what consistency can we condemn the uncivilised nations for the support they give to the slave trade—what solid ground have we for anticipating the fulfilment of our boasts, that we are the nation destined to convert Africa to civilisation and Christianity—if this is the example our representatives are to be permitted to afford to the untutored negroes, and if our footsteps on that continent are ever to be marked with blood? In South Africa the committee animadverted on the practice of removing the natives from their own lands to make room for colonists anxious to obtain possession of the most fertile regions. Adverting to the colonisation of British Kaffraria, the report remarked that the natives had hitherto been an eminently pastoral people, and their large herds rendered extensive tracts and change of residence indispensable. Though neither ignorant nor negligent of agriculture, they were not fixed to their cultivated patches. To them, therefore, it must be peculiarly irksome to be individually restricted to a few acres, and more so when they see hundreds and even thousands of acres of their own lands granted to individual colonists, to many of whom the possession of an acre or even a rood of land must have been quite a novelty. After adverting to the state of the native question in Australia, more especially alluding to the recent murder of an unoffending native by the aboriginal police, acting under the orders of a white colonist, which fully illustrates the evil tendency of employing the uncivilised to act against each other, the report concludes by stating that the committee had expended during the past year between 300*l.* and 400*l.*, and that the society was now somewhat in debt. A large number of meetings had been held by Mr. Abington in various parts of the country during the last few months, and the committee, being anxious that their operations during the ensuing year should not be curtailed, again appealed to the liberality of their friends, in the hope that they would afford the assistance which the society so much needed.

Mr. E. TREGELLES said he rose with great pleasure to move the adoption of the report. The object the society had in view was one of deep interest to all classes of philanthropists. It had been his lot in some of the West Indian Islands to see the descendants of the aborigines who resided there before the arrival of Christopher Columbus into those regions. They were a fine intelligent race, and had an attempt been made to civilise them, we should not now have seen them dwindled down to a small section. He judged so from the fact that the natives of Africa in the West Indies—an inferior race—had, under better auspices, risen to a position of considerable importance. He maintained that it was a false theory that the red and the black man must yield and become exterminated before the white. He regarded the efforts of the society with great interest, and trusted it would increase in public estimation. (Cheers.)

The Rev. GEORGE GILL, of Rarotonga, South Seas, said that somewhere about twenty years ago Dr. Hodgkin had taken him by the hand and had given him a few lessons in medicine and anatomy to prepare him for a little usefulness among the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands. It would, he said, be in the memory of all present that a great Power went out to protect the Tahitian group. Some regiments had returned from the mountains whither the natives had fled, confessing that they could not kill them as fast as they liked. He himself had heard a French naval captain say—"Never mind; what the powder cannot do, the brandy shall." The natives, or such of them as had received Christianity, were now able to protect themselves, and in proof of this he said that he had just received a letter from a brother missionary telling him of a dispute between two districts, the one heathen and the other Christian. The heathen party had provoked and challenged the Christian party with threats and insinuations of cowardice, but the reply of the Christian party was, "We have done with fighting; fighting never did us any good, and now we have the Bible we will not return to our heathen fighting." (Cheers.) But the chief danger which threatened them was from the evil habits and vices of their civilised visitors, and he had never felt so much apprehension as when he had been surrounded by ten or fifteen men of his own colour from America, who were abandoned to all licentiousness, vice, and folly, and who came upon their island and did them more injury in one day than they could repair in five or ten years of hard missionary labour. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he said the natives knew of and appreciated the Aborigines' Protection Society, and its publications were received by them with great interest. He had, therefore, great pleasure in seconding the motion. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. ALSOP, in supporting the resolution, said it would not perhaps be out of place for him to say a few words respecting the mission of Catherine Sutton, the Canadian Indian, who visited this country last year for the purpose of personally submitting to the Queen the wrongs of her countrymen in respect of the compulsory sale of their lands to the Indian Department. She had obtained an interview with her Majesty, who promised that the

wrongs alluded to should form the subject of inquiry, and, if possible, of redress. After alluding to the effort made to interest the Duke of Newcastle on the subject at Toronto, the speaker said that since the Duke's return he (Mr. A.) had had one interview with him and was promised another, so that he hoped to be successful in obtaining something. (Cheers.) The interference of the Crown, however, was looked upon with such jealousy by the Colonial Departments, that the poor aborigines stood at best but a poor chance.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the committee appointed for the ensuing year.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, moved the following resolution:—

That, recognising with pain and sorrow the evident indications, not merely of increasing indifference to the rights of the less enlightened tribes of the human family, but also of the growth of sentiments opposed to these rights, this meeting earnestly appeals to all those to whom the cause of justice is dear, zealously to lend their aid to the labours of this society.

He had been asked to say a few words in reference to the New Zealand war, as bearing upon the resolution. No case could come more legitimately within the scope of the Aborigines' Protection Society than that unfortunate dispute. Its importance was not to be measured by reference simply to the matter in dispute. That affected simply the title to some 600 acres of land. The interests of the entire European and Maori populations were involved in the question. It was the opinion of the best-informed men in New Zealand itself, that however long they might strive with the natives, however great the power which the Government might bring to bear against them—it would be of no avail as far as conquering them on the one hand, or changing their opinions on the other. If, said the speaker, you have not been able to convince them by reason and persuasion, you will never be able to convince a New Zealand population by force. There was a gentleman present born a Brahmin, but now an enlightened and educated Christian, a student of law, and a professor in the University of London, who would confirm him when he said that the question at issue in New Zealand was one of deep interest to the Hindoo race and to all aboriginal dependencies of England. These land disputes were very ancient and had caused a great deal of crime in the world ever since, and long before Ahab, took a fancy to Naboth's vineyard. (Hear, hear.) This was a case of the vineyard of Naboth over again, and sorry was he to say that the British Government, represented by Colonel Browne in the islands of New Zealand, is in this case the Ahab. (Cheers.) By the treaty of Waitangi, entered into with the natives in 1840, her Majesty "confirms and guarantees to the chiefs and tribes of New Zealand, and to the respective families and individuals thereof, the full, exclusive, and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries, &c., which they may collectively or individually possess, so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession." The treaty also imparted to the natives "all the rights and privileges of British subjects." Now, if there was any right better defined than another in this country, it was that any matter of dispute between the subject and the sovereign should be decided by the ordinary tribunals of justice. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then at some length explained the nature of the tenure of land existing among the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand. The land possessed by a native could not be alienated without the consent of the whole community, or of the chief acting as its representative, the object being to protect the tribe against the possible treachery of any of its members. In 1856, a board appointed by the present governor, in examining witnesses, asked the question—"Has a native a strictly individual right to any particular portion of land independent and clear of the tribal right over it?" The answer from twenty-seven witnesses out of twenty-nine was decidedly in the negative. He appealed to his learned friend (Professor Tagore) as to whether the tribal right thus found existing in New Zealand did not also exist in full force in the Hindoo village communities of India, and had not been universally recognised by the Mohammedan conquerors of that country, and in their turn by the English. (Hear, hear.) It was argued now, with great ignorance as well as audacity, that these poor natives, in claiming a recognition of their tribal rights in the transfer of their land, are invading the sovereignty of Queen Victoria. The Ngatiawa chiefs have always been willing to submit the dispute to impartial arbitration. "But no," says the governor; "if we may not buy this land of you—if you, by the exercise of your tribal authority, will not permit the individual owner to sell it—if we allow you to exercise the power of veto, the sovereignty of the Queen will be degraded. He (Mr. Thompson) asked them whether the Fishmonger's Company of London, or the Goldsmiths', or any company or individual, would allow the Queen to take a fancy to any portion of their estates in England, Scotland, Ireland, or elsewhere, and appropriate it without their consent? (Loud cheers.) Not at all; and when the Queen accepted the sovereignty of New Zealand she guaranteed to the natives the same rights. The whole question was concisely summed up in the words of a native, who, when the treaty was concluded and the sovereignty of the Queen proclaimed, said—"The shadow of the law goes to Queen Victoria, but the substance remains with us." (Applause.) The speaker then reviewed the circumstances which had led to the dispute, contending that William King had a personal as well as a tribal right to the land in dispute, and that Teira was only one of a hundred



owners, the vast majority of whom had not given their consent to the sale, and concluded by calling upon the society, and all the friends of justice and philanthropy, to be more earnest than ever in their protest against the war, and in their efforts to obtain the recall of the governor, and an inquiry into the rights of the Ngatiawa tribe, in connexion with the land which had been unjustly seized. The speaker concluded an eloquent speech amid loud cheers.

Mr. R. N. FOWLER seconded the motion. He said that sentiments had been broached by influential men in this country which were quite as diabolical as anything that had been said by President Davis and his friends. A distinguished man stands up in the House of Commons and tells the country that when a dispute breaks out between a strong race and a weak race it is necessary that the latter should yield, and not stand in the way of civilisation. He thought there could be no question that very great wrongs were perpetrated in the name of the Queen of England throughout the colonies. He thought it was the duty of all—the duty of the people of England—to ask who was responsible for this state of things. Enlarging upon this point, he argued that to the indifference of public opinion the supineness of the colonial office was to be attributed, and that it was the duty of those who were acquainted with the evils of the system to get up petitions, to write to their members, and at the elections to bring the subject before the gentlemen who came before them as candidates for their suffrages. (Cheers.) If this were the case—if public attention was kept up to the mark in this way—he believed the evils to which he referred would be much mitigated, if not entirely obviated. (Applause.) After alluding to the famine in India as arising from a want of the means of irrigation, he referred to the Indigo disturbances in Bengal, and said he was afraid that the history of indigo planting might vie in atrocity with the slave trade—a history of cruelty, murder, and rapine. (Hear, hear.) Having explained the nature of this system of cultivation, he said he was rejoiced to see that Sir Charles Wood, the Minister for India, notwithstanding the powerful influences brought to bear upon him by the planters, had nobly stood by the authorities of India in putting a stop to the evils existing in connexion with the system, and in supporting the able minute of Mr. Grant, the lieutenant-governor of Bengal. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. JAMES BENWICK, late inspector of schools in Tasmania, moved:—

That the several missionary and other kindred associations which are engaged in diffusing religious instruction and intellectual culture amongst heathen nations are earnestly but respectfully invited to render their brotherly assistance to this society, to the formation of which they essentially contributed; the form of co-operation especially craved being the communication of facts demonstrating the need of protection, and the bringing forward from amongst their converts and pupils those individual natives who are the most calculated to excite and maintain amongst their brethren a vigorous enthusiasm in the work of moral improvement and social progress.

He gave an interesting but painful account of the condition of the natives of Australia.

Mr. G. M. TAGORE, of Calcutta, professor of Hindoo law in the University of London, in seconding the resolution, confirmed the statements made by Mr. Thompson as to the principles of land tenure in India. Speaking as an humble representative of the ancient Hindoo race, he said that the best way of conquering a foreign country is to conquer it by your adherence to the sublime principles of Bible truth. (Cheers.) The greatest impediments to Indian missions in this day was that they went forth to India not as the Jew of old went forth to Canaan, but as the Roman, proud of his own greatness. No, he said, you must bring yourself down to the humility of the conquered if you want to conquer the conquered. (Loud applause.)

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. L. A. CHAMEROVZOW moved, and the Rev. W. H. BONNER seconded the following resolution, which was also agreed to:—

That this meeting cannot separate without passing one resolution of a special character to express and place on record its grief and shame at the unjust war now in progress in New Zealand—a war which professing Christians are waging against their newly-converted Christian brethren, and which Englishmen are carrying on against the rights of those but lately adopted as British subjects, a war which profanes our Christianity and stains our national character. May the Government of this country, before it be too late, repudiate and repair the policy which it has sanctioned.

Dr. HODGKIN proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, with which he coupled an expression of thanks to the secretary (Mr. Ohesson), and the travelling agent (Mr. Abington), for their efficient services during the year. Referring to the comparative smallness of the society he said he knew that they were met by the cry, "Oh it is in the order of Providence that these races must perish." Why, if in the smallest white village in these islands there was the mortality which was going on amongst the aborigines year after year there would be deputations sent down from the College of Physicians, or a commission from the Poor Law Board, or some effort made by the Home Department to cure the evil. (Hear, hear.) But this was not the case with the perishing aborigines. He hoped they would not despair because the work was difficult. They ought rather, on that account, to proceed with greater earnestness. (Cheers.)

Mr. FRANCIS FOX seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting, after a few remarks from Mr. Charles Smith, of Coggeshall, and other gentlemen, separated.

Captain Sherard Osborne has been appointed to the command of her Majesty's ship Donegal, 90.

## Court, Official, and Personal News.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Osborne, on Wednesday, on a visit to the Queen. The King is accompanied by his younger son, the Count of Flanders.

Prince Louis of Hesse has been attacked by measles, the symptoms of which first appeared on the 23rd instant. The disease, which is of a mild character, is passing through its natural course, and the eruption is now disappearing.

The new act to settle an annuity on the Princess Alice of 6,000*l.* is to commence from the date of her marriage with Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse, "free from all taxes, assessments, and charges."

We (*Court Journal*) believe that her Majesty and the Court will return to Buckingham Palace on the 31st instant to remain in town until the close of the season. There will be two drawing rooms in June. It is not likely there will be any state ball, yet we have very good reason to believe there will be a series of concerts at Buckingham Palace during the ensuing month, extending into July.

The Prince Consort will preside at the inauguration of the Royal Horticultural Gardens, at South Kensington, on the 5th of June, accompanied by the junior members of the royal family and the illustrious visitors staying at the palace. An address will be received, memorial trees planted, &c.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who is now on his way to Canada, is expected at home for a month's leave of absence towards the end of August.

It is considered probable that the Duke of Devonshire will be elected High Steward of Cambridge, in the room of the Duke of Bedford, deceased.

Earl Cowper has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, in succession to the late Duke of Bedford.—*Globe*.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have returned to England from Egypt. His lordship continues in a feeble state of health.

Lord Herbert has appointed Major-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., to be permanent Under-Secretary to the War Department, for the military division of the office.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Sir Hope Grant has accepted the command in chief at Madras.

We regret to hear that the health of Mr. M. D. Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham, is in such a precarious state as to necessitate his leaving England for Germany for a time.

## Miscellaneous News.

**METROPOLITAN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—A portion of the Metropolitan Underground Railway, near Tunbridge-place, New-road, fell in early on Friday morning, carrying away the pavement, gardens, telegraph wires, gas mains, and New River water mains. The workmen are now shoring up the adjacent houses.

**GREAT HEAT.**—Thursday was hotter than any day during the year 1860, as the following brief record will show:—Mean temperature in shade, 65.2; greatest heat in shade, 79.8. In 1860 the mean temperature of the two warmest days was 63.4 deg. on the 22nd of May, and 63.5 on the 15th of July. The greatest heat occurred on the same day last year—viz., the 21st of May, and the temperature reached was the same in both years—viz., 79.8 deg.

**THAMES EMBANKMENT AND RAILWAY.**—The total number of schemes for carrying out the Thames Embankment and Railway, before the commissioners, amounts to about forty, and it is stated that in the event of their recommending to Parliament the construction of an embankment between Westminster and London-bridge, they will couple with that recommendation another for the embankment of the river to a still greater extent both above and below the bridge.

**MANSION-HOUSE DINNER TO ARTISTS.**—The President and Council of the Royal Society and of the Royal Academy were entertained by the Lord Mayor, at a banquet at the Mansion-house, on Saturday evening. The most noteworthy speech was that delivered by M. Fould, who dwelt upon the duty of maintaining amicable relations between France and England, and pointed to the commercial treaty as one of the most efficient guarantees for the permanence of peace. These sentiments were greeted with cordial applause.

**THE SLAVE-TRADE.**—From a return presented to the House of Commons, on the Motion of Lord Alfred Churchill, it appears that the slave squadron had captured the following number of vessels during the years mentioned:—1855, 3 vessels; 1856, 4 vessels; 1857, 25 vessels; 1858, 23 vessels; 1859, 25 vessels—total, 80 vessels. The number of slaves liberated by these captures were:—1855, 90; 1856, 0; 1857, 1,912; 1858, 148; 1859, 1,974—total, 4,124 slaves. The amount paid to captors for vessels captured during the same period amounted to 95,145*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

**NEW HORTICULTURAL GARDENS AT KENSINGTON.**—The Council of the Horticultural Society have just issued their rules for admission to the gardens during the present year, but they are rather long and complicated with the many privileges of fellows, &c. What the public at large are interested in knowing is what briefly are the means of getting access to these gardens. They are these:—On every day during the present year, including Sunday afternoons, an annual payment of four guineas will admit six persons, all of whom, except the proprietor, may be different on each day. On the show days two

persons are admissible, one of whom may be different on each occasion. An annual payment of two guineas admits three persons every day except show days, when one (the proprietor) only is admitted. On show days the public are admitted at the first, on the 5th of June, for 10*s.*, and at the others at varying rates from 5*s.* to 1*s.* On Saturdays the public obtain admission by payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* each person. Promenades, with military bands, will take place every Wednesday and Saturday during the months of June and July.

**THE GALWAY SUBSIDY.**—The *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin devotes some nine or ten columns, on Monday, to the report of a meeting of the citizens of Dublin and others at the Rotunda on Saturday, to consider the withdrawal of the postal subsidy from the Atlantic Royal Mail Company. Resolutions were passed at the meeting condemnatory of the course adopted by the Government, and urging the parliamentary representatives of the country to use every possible means to obtain a renewal of the grant, and to refuse their support to any government which should refuse to adopt such a course.

**KEW GARDENS.**—The large masses of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and other American plants on each side of the Grand Promenade, and those on the slopes and mounds of the Fairies' Glen or Holloway in the Royal Pleasure Grounds near the Thames, are progressing towards their prime, and when covered with blossoms of various colours, will present for several weeks a most magnificent sight of surpassing interest and beauty. The chestnut, lilac, laburnum, and hawthorn trees are now in their greatest perfection. The blue bell or wild hyacinth in the woods of the new arboretum are also in full flower.

**PROPOSED NEW COLLEGE.**—The success which has attended the metropolitan evening classes at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, has induced the hon. secretaries to issue a circular addressed to the young men of London, detailing the advantages to be derived from the present institution being placed on a collegiate footing. The new seminary will take the name of the "City of London College," and will in no way be antagonistic either to King's College or the London University. The projectors consider it desirable that at least 1,000 names should be placed upon the list of members. To secure this support and otherwise to promote the scheme a meeting is to be held at eight p.m. on Monday, the 3rd of June next, in Sussex Hall.

**A MALICIOUS OUTRAGE,** resulting in the death of one man and the injury of another, was perpetrated on the North-Eastern Railway, near Pannal, on Wednesday evening. Between ten and eleven o'clock some miscreant placed upon the up-line a pair of bogie wheels, and a goods train, which passed shortly afterwards, was thrown off the rails. It ran along the sleepers for about forty-five yards, when the engine fell over, and the driver was buried beneath the fire-box. The tender was almost totally destroyed, and four waggons, laden with coke, were heaped upon the over-turned engine. The driver, whose name is William Burton, and who has left a wife and family, was taken from under the debris in a dying state, and expired before he reached Leeds. The stoker, who was slightly injured, was removed to the Leeds Infirmary, and fortunately, he is expected soon to recover. The directors of the company have offered a reward of 100*l.* to any person giving information which may lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators of the wicked act; and all the circumstances connected with it will, no doubt, be searchingly examined before the coroner. The inquest was opened on Thursday, before Mr. Blackburn, and adjourned to Wednesday next.

**APPALLING SCENE ON A WINDERMERE STEAMER.**—On Tuesday, one of the steamers of the Windermere Steam Yacht Company, the *Lady of the Lake*, left the pier at Bowness for Ambleside at a quarter past twelve o'clock, with passengers, variously estimated at from 200 to 400, being more, apparently, than she was able to carry. Persons left behind on the pier were astounded to see her lurching and rolling in the water as though in a heavy sea, as she passed away, the paddle-wheels being alternatively lifted entirely out of the water. Before she had proceeded a mile on her journey, water made its appearance in the cabin. The cabin passengers rushed on deck in a state of the wildest alarm, the ladies shrieking for help, and the panic became indescribable, when the cry that the vessel was sinking went through the mass of people on deck. The captain having ascertained beyond a doubt that the vessel had sprung a serious leak, ran her ashore on the Lancashire side of the lake. Here the confusion became worse confounded, some of the passengers leaping into the water, and struggling to get ashore, to the imminent risk of their lives, and many received severe sprains and bruises. Two females were entirely immersed in the water, but both were safely rescued. The majority, however, were got ashore without either bruise or immersion.—*Preston Guardian*.

**THE CHARITY COMMISSION.**—The Charity Commissioners state in their annual report, just issued, that the charitable funds held by the official trustees, 593,729*l.* at the close of 1859, were increased in 1860 by no less than 201,035*l.* Government and East India Stock, belonging to a number mostly of small charities; the dividends are from time to time transmitted to the local administrators of the charities. New schemes, providing for a more correct and useful application of the trust funds, have been prepared by the Board, with the concurrence of the trustees, in the case of four charities—at Burford, Guildford, Reading, and Temple Balsall, and are receiving the sanction of Parliament. A p



plications have already been made to the Board for orders under the act passed at the close of last session, which enabled the commissioners on such applications to make orders for the appointment and removal of trustees and the establishment of schemes for the regulation of endowed charities; and the commissioners anticipate that this statute will have the effect of improving the influence of the various charitable foundations upon the moral and social condition of the poor, having no doubt that such applications will be very general as a familiarity with the new law becomes extended, and it is seen with what facility the proceedings may be conducted at little more than nominal cost, and with not less beneficial results than were before attainable by a process attended with onerous expenses and formalities of much practical inconvenience.

**GIGANTIC SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.**—The Peace Hall at Halifax was the scene, on Tuesday, of one of those great Sunday-school gatherings which were not possible till within recent years. Larger demonstrations may have been made on single occasions; but, both as a periodical meeting and as an assemblage of Nonconformist schools, the one at Halifax has no parallel. This was the sixth commemoration of the Jubilee of 1831, and at each successive period the number of children and spectators have considerably increased. There were present eighty-six Dissenting and Wesleyan schools, comprising nearly 28,000 scholars and teachers, and, with few exceptions, this vast body came from within a distance of only six miles. There was also 600 vocalists, and twenty-seven bands of music, with 127 amateurs, making 582 instrumental performers; and 8,000 spectators paid for admission, the prices ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. The total therefore exceeded 36,000. The proceedings were necessarily simple, but highly interesting. No speech-making was attempted. The children, previously trained, and led as stated above, sang a number of pieces, including even the "Hallelujah Chorus," with remarkable precision and exceedingly fine effect. The programme was wisely divided into two parts, with refreshments between, and at the close the children departed to their various school-rooms to finish the day. —*Leeds Mercury.*

**THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.**—There has been laid before the House of Commons a letter which had been for a week or two in private circulation, addressed by Sir J. K. Shuttleworth to the Lord President, on the subject of the report of the Royal Commission on Education. The letter is occupied with a statement of the objections to the financial proposals of the Royal Commissioners, and especially to their scheme for a local rate in aid of the grant from the public funds, with the probable accompaniment of local authority over education on the part of the ratepayers. Sir J. K. Shuttleworth maintains that the force which will ultimately transform the whole system will be the result of education itself. The people now bear two-thirds of the burden, and when they know that they have even more interest in the education of their children than their rulers have, they will more and more take charge of it. The annual expenditure in the support of schools is probably now not less than 2,000,000*l.*, and with its growth the public grant may, in a few years, increase to 1,200,000*l.*, but he considers that a change may be expected then to begin. In a quarter of a century 500,000*l.* a year, at least, may be added to the present income from school pence alone; and the effect of education on some generations of parents, and on the middle classes, will be the gradual assumption by the local managers and parents of the payment of pupil teachers and the whole of the stipends of the certificated teachers, with an accompanying transfer of administrative power also from the hands of the Government. The resource of Christian benevolence and parental solicitude is, by the natural consequence of success, rendered capable of indefinite extension.

**THE HAVELock STATUE INAUGURATION AT SUNDERLAND.**—This statue was inaugurated on Tuesday, amid great rejoicings. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Marshman, Sir H. Havelock, Bart., (the biographer and the son of the deceased General), H. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P., R. L. Pemberton, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, and Mr. Behnes, the sculptor. At the sound of the bugle a sailor climbed the pedestal and threw off the Union Jack which concealed the figure, amid the cheers of the spectators, the ringing of the church bells, and the firing of salutes from Captain Head's guns. The national flag was hoisted, the volunteers presented arms, while the united bands in the park struck up the national air, "Rule Britannia." Mr. Henry Fenwick, M.P., amid loud applause, then delivered the inaugural address. The Mayor, on behalf of the inhabitants of Sunderland, returned thanks for the valuable present which had that day been bestowed on the town. The pedestal of the statue is of Aberdeen granite, in large solid blocks, the height being about fifteen feet, and bearing the following inscription:—"Havelock. Born 5th April, 1795, at Ford Hall, Bishopwearmouth. Died 24th November, 1857, at Dilkoosha, Lucknow." The statue is of bronze, by Behnes, 2 tons 15 cwt. in weight, and 10 feet 2 inches in height. A most fearful scene of confusion took place at Monkwearmouth station after the ceremony. Many thousands of people were anxious to return to their homes at Shields, Newcastle, and Gateshead, but the Railway Company had made the most inadequate provision for that purpose, and on two occasions the station doors were broken open. About a quarter past eight o'clock, when the confusion and uproar were at their height, a train arrived at Newcastle, and the scene of wild uproar increased. Mr. Thomas Detchon, belonging to the

Newcastle Journal office, was about to proceed to Newcastle, and as the train reached the station it is stated that a gate was burst open by the crowd without, and that he was thrust in before the crowd, and, falling between the platform and the train, still in motion, was awfully crushed. Another statement is that he was running after the train, which was leaving the station, when he met with the accident. He only lived about an hour and a half.

### Literature.

*English Puritanism and its Leaders.* By JOHN TULLOCH, D.D. Blackwood.

THE present generation has shown an ardour perhaps unparalleled in the annals of historical study, to do honour to an age of surpassing but maligned greatness. We might seem, as a nation, to be aware that here too "the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation"—of them that uphold the iniquities of the fathers. The vindication has come from the most diverse quarters. Guizot, as the political philosopher; Forster and Sandford as faithful prosecutors of historical research; Carlyle and Kingsley as the worshippers of strength and manliness wherever they find it, have conspired to place on the brows of those men whom we, as Independents, acknowledge as our fathers, the well-earned though long-deferred wreath. Well for us if we do not, in spite of all this, bring down upon our heads the burden of, perhaps, the only words of sarcasm recorded of our Lord:—"Truly ye do bear witness that ye are the children of your fathers; for they slew the prophets and ye build their sepulchres."

The present volume of sketches will be gratefully welcomed by those who read the former series by the same author, "Leaders of the Reformation," noticed by us about two years ago; and as a tribute to the reality of Puritan spiritual power and mental and moral elevation, its worth is enhanced by the fact that Dr. Tulloch is far from identifying himself as a theologian with the doctrinal positions assumed by the Puritans in general. Though by no means without warm sympathy with the men of whom he writes, he appears to judge them rather as one without than as one within their circle, and to represent rather than any other the "moderate" school of theology, only baptized with genuine evangelical sentiment. His four representative men of English Puritanism are Cromwell, Milton, Baxter, Bunyan. "In Cromwell," he says, we see "the culmination of its military and political genius; in Milton the highest expression of its intellect; in Baxter, its ecclesiastical and theological spirit" (p. 393), and, he adds (p. 395), "in so far as Bunyan's life takes us into the outward world of England in the days of the Protectorate and the Restoration, it serves to bring before us the everyday social aspects of Puritanism, which are apt to escape us in lives of more public prominence. As further reasons for the choice of the fourth subject we readily add, the richness of the materials which it presents for the study of that analysis of religious experience which was so characteristic a feature of our spiritual forefathers, and the imaginative halo which must for ever surround the head of the creator of the only spiritual allegory which the world has not or will not 'willingly let die.' To these biographical sketches is prefixed a luminous outline of the rise and growth of Puritanism as a distinct fact or in English history, from the time of Elizabeth to that of Charles, forming a valuable and indeed indispensable introduction.

Perhaps the biographical sketches of most value of the four are those of Milton and Baxter. Those of Cromwell and Bunyan may indeed, by some, be thought to have even more interest: but with regard to the former, we have the great Captain drawn for us, both in brief and at large, by Carlyle, Guizot, Forster, Sandford; while the autobiography of the latter, elaborated and enriched by the studies of a Macaulay—to say nothing of others who have sympathetically and minutely treated the biography of the Bedfordshire tinker and dreamer—leaves here also little to be desired. But of Milton we really have no fitting portraiture, and to those who would imbibe the real spirit of that lofty, but, as Dr. Tulloch well points out, isolated genius, we know nothing better to recommend than this comparatively brief sketch. We willingly concede to some other works their due value in respect of fullness or accuracy; but this is a likeness painted at once faithfully and lovingly, and leaving an impression upon the mind like that of the poet's charming miniature by Jansen, or his own manly self-assertion in his "Second Defence," or his "Apology for *Smectymnus*." The

"Baxter," too, is well done, and as dealing with a career less generally familiar than that of the other three, is additionally welcome.

In introducing to our readers a work like this, which is designed to illustrate what is known rather than to bring before us what is new, it is unnecessary for us to attempt to furnish anything like an outline or detailed criticism of its contents. But we cannot refrain from adding an extract, while, in justice to the author, we state that he is not one whose favourite decoration is the "purple patch" of the writer for effect. He seems to us always to tell us his story as one more careful of matter than of style, and willing to let the latter easily fall or rise with the former. The following is his picture of Milton in his retired life at Horton:—

"There is no period of our poet's life that fixes itself in such a fitting and felicitous picture before the mind as these five years at Horton. It is the eminently poetical period of his life—poetical not merely in the luxuriant inspiration of the 'Allegro' and 'Penseroso,' the 'Arcades,' 'Comus,' and 'Lycidas,' but in the circumstances in which we image him to ourselves; for without drawing upon our mere fancy, we cannot but conceive him as a loving and delighted student of nature in those days. (The himself, indeed, says nothing of his conscious delight in nature. In his allusions to this period he speaks rather of his hard and continued studies. 'In continued reading, I deduced the affairs of the Greeks to the time when they ceased to be Greeks.' But, however busy with his historical studies, his imagination must have been also intensely quickened by the outward world around him. At every pore of his sensitive being he must have drank in deep draughts of natural beauty, and through every sense garnered up treasures of imagery for exquisite use; for his poems of this period, especially the 'Allegro,' and 'Penseroso,' show a pure, full, and unrestrained abandonment to outward impressions, quite singular with him. The most charming complacency in nature is united to the most vehement and passionate sympathies with it. His soul goes forth in revel with its moods—now gay with its smiles, now sad with its gloom, now singing in a clear heaven of light, and now 'most musical, most melancholy.'"

"The song of the nightingale warbling at eve, 'when all the woods are still'; the night raven singing beneath the 'jealous wings' of the 'brooding darkness'; the lark beginning her flight and 'startling the dull night' from her watchtower in the skies; the 'dappled dawn,' 'the frolic wind,' 'breathing the spring,' and 'the rocking winds piping loud'; the great sun,

'Robed in flames and amber light,  
The clouds in thousand liveries dight;

the moon, 'riding near her highest noon'; and,

'as if her head she bowed,  
Stooping through a fleecy cloud.'

the 'upland hamlets, with many a youth and maid  
'Dancing in the checkered shade';

and the evening stories when the dance is done, spiced by the 'nut-brown ale'; the whistle of the ploughman o'er the furrowed land; the blithe song of the milk-maid; the mower whetting his scythe, and the shepherd telling his tale,

'Under the hawthorn in the dale.'

Such are mere fragments of the series of imagery that meets us in 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso,' all gathered from the daily scenes and sounds surrounding the poet in Horton, filling his heart with gladness, colouring his imagination with the most varied hues, and moulding his utterances to the most perfect music. There are nowhere in our language such charming nature pieces—such breathings of harmonious responsiveness to the checkered influences of the external world as they play over the soul, and draw it now to mirth and now to melancholy, now to rapture and now to sadness. It requires an effort of thought to realise the Milton of later years in those effusions, with scarce a plan, without the least trace of moral lesson; like the continuous snatches of a melodious spirit swayed by the sensitive impulses of the hour, and catching up, by the mere affinity of imaginative contrast—by the links of mere vagrant association—the successive pictures that evoke and express its feeling. They have none of the classicality of his 'Ode'—of its severe majesty, its spiritual aim. They are the mere warblings of a rich-souled child of nature, giving forth, in bursts of lyrical sweetness, the natural impressions which have sunk into his being and awakened it to song."

The present volume, we may just add in conclusion, exhibits the same charms of style as its predecessor; while it is even more indicative of capacity to analyse and appreciate varied forms of greatness and goodness, and of a well-furnished, unpedantic, and penetrating intellect.

### BRIEF NOTICES.

*Sketching Rambles; or, Nature in the Alps and Apennines.* By AGNES and MARIA E. CATLOW. Illustrated by twenty views, from sketches by the authors. Two vols. London: James Hogg and Sons.—These beautiful and entertaining volumes would sometimes detain us long, and afford us much matter for quotation. But the large number of works claiming our attention, and the restriction of our space for some weeks by the irresistible demands of the Budget and the May-meeting season, must be the vindication of our present brief notice of so excellent a work. The authors are known to fame for their excellent works in popular natural history. They had every fitness for such observation of the countries of their sojourn, as might enrich our general knowledge of their less familiar aspects, and of their animal and vegetable life. They did not depart



often or far from beaten tracks; nor did they court or fall in with extraordinary adventures. They dwelt and lived in Switzerland and Italy for months; and thus saw more, and understood better what they saw, than saw travellers who but post and hurry through one sublime scene after another, without catching the true and full impression of either. They also turned aside to bits of scenery on a small scale, which many would have thought unworthy of attention in the midst of so much grandeur; and were rewarded with the quieter and more soothing delights that remain when the dream-pictures of feverish scenery-hunting have passed away. We confess to a little surprise that the descriptions contained in these volumes have not more vividness and word-colour about them; and that a residence here and there of some weeks did not bring a stronger element of feeling, a deeper human interest, into these records. Yet always do we feel that the authors saw with their own eyes, and are giving us their own impressions of the mountain, the valley, the glen, the cataract, the rolling river, the glacier, the picturesque village, and the quaint old-world town. We ourselves sometimes compare impressions with them; and can testify to their accuracy, and their minute observation: but we feel that the power of reproducing in words the more striking scenery of the Alpine world, is not one of the gifts of the gifted authors. The Italian portion of the book is occupied chiefly with the celebrated cities. Very little of the Apennines is to be seen or heard of in these "sketching rambles":—but there is abundance of novelty as well as beauty for those who, leaving the highways of travel, will seek it in this region. The authors' impressions of Rome, when compared with Mr. Dicey's well-improved and penetrating view of the Rome of 1860, afford an illustration of how much is inevitably misunderstood, and how much more is wholly overlooked, by those who are but brief sojourners in a foreign city, where manners, habits, and social conventions are not kindred to one's own. The sketches with which these volumes are illustrated are truthful and interesting; but are not satisfactorily rendered by the lithographer. We commend the Misses Catlow to those who are looking forward to continental travel this year, as intelligent and pleasant companions, from whom information may be derived in the best manner; and to those who cannot travel, as a fairly drawn and minute picture of things and people in the countries described, which they cannot read without delight, or without enlarging their knowledge.—*Effie Vernon: or, Life and its Lessons.* By JULIA ADDISON. (Marlborough and Co.)—This story is simple, natural, pure; teaching some of the lessons of family life with much persuasiveness and gentle power. The characters are distinctly conceived; and the flow of events is well-managed, and truthful in seeming. We would especially praise the thoughtful vien that so unobtrusively, but refreshingly, runs all through the story; and the entirely unpretending and therefore quietly effective manner in which it is written. It is a story to make a more lively impression, and to leave in the mind deeper sense of pleasure, than is the case generally with fiction of its own class and quality.—*Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist; or, Notes on the Field Sports and Fauna of Australia Felix:* by An Old Bushman. (Routledge and Co.)—Australia is not a very attractive country to sportsmen of the Gordon-Cumming school; seeing that it has fewer wild creatures of the bush and forest than any country except New Zealand—where, we are told, the lion of the bush is a mean sort of pig, and the game-bird is a pigeon. There are, however, kangaroos and wild dogs, emus and wild turkeys, in Australia; besides such small game in abundance as ducks, pigeons, quail, and snipe. The author of this book did not succeed at "the diggings"; and took to the gun for a maintenance. His sporting never extended beyond forty miles from Melbourne; but that was range enough to make him acquainted with all the bush creatures of the region, and to afford him "a heavy swag of game" from time to time, with which to go to the market of the town. He says it was hard work: but it, at any rate, did something more for him than furnish a livelihood. He acquired intimate knowledge of the habits of Australian animals; and has written a book, crowded with information and interesting incident, which is a solidly valuable addition to natural history. We could extract page after page with pleasure; but cannot spare the room necessary. Of scenery, bush life, the aborigines, and some other topics, the author writes several chapters in conclusion, which abound in observations deserving the attention even of those who are well-read in Australian affairs.—*The Maze of Life: Its Flowers and Thorns. Some Recollections of an Old Man.* By the Author of "The Four Sisters," &c. (Routledge and Co.) A book every way admirable; by an author who is rich in simple and effective invention, and full of moral earnestness and good sense.—*Celebrated Women: Stories of their Lives and Example.* By ELLEN C. CLAYTON. (Dean and Son.) The names are well selected; and the feeling of the sketches good; but if the other biographies are as incorrect in fact and faulty in writing as that of Miss Mitford, the book is worth but very little.—*Helen Dundas; or, the Pastor's Wife.* By ZAIDA. (Nisbet and Co.) A well-written book, interesting, and noble in intention; but it is too much a stringing together of the pattern excellences and duties and toils of a model pastor's wife.

## Gleanings.

Dr. Charles Mackay is organising a literary staff for starting a new weekly periodical early in July.

There is no one else who has the power to be so much your friend or so much your enemy as yourself.

A choral festival, in aid of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was celebrated in Westminster Abbey on Thursday.

It is rumoured that Government intends to erect Turkish baths at Aldershot for the use of the camp.

Peter Cornelius, the great mystical painter, has just married a poor Roman girl, of the age of twenty-one. The bridegroom is seventy-four years old.

Mdme. Albani is said to be engaged at various miscellaneous concerts at a salary of 1,000*l.* a month.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society on Wednesday, the Prince Consort was elected president for the next year (1862). The exhibition is to be held in Regent's-park.

It is stated that the writer of "Silas Marner" has received for her single volume 2,500*l.* from Messrs. Blackwood—terms, we should imagine, unprecedented.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon's interesting "Life and Correspondence of Bacon" is not to go forth unchallenged, a reply being announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

Three of Martin's once-celebrated pictures were sold by auction last week at the following prices:—"Joshua commanding the sun to stand still," 450 guineas; "The Deluge," 150 guineas; "The Fall of Nineveh," 205 guineas.

The Southampton Cemetery Committee have refused permission for the following epitaph to be placed on a tombstone—"She was a beloved wife, who looked well to the wants of her husband, and never ate the bread of idleness."

Bishop Stillington tells a story of a clergyman who was eagerly engaged in a fox chase, when the fox went to earth, on which he cried out, "Gentlemen, I must leave you. This puts me in mind that I have a corpse to bury at four o'clock this afternoon, and I fear I shall be an hour too late."

AFRICAN HOSPITALITY.—A chief in the interior country, having a great respect for me, of whom he had often heard, when I had made him my first visit, immediately ordered a slave to be killed for my dinner, and it was only with great difficulty I was able to convince him that I did not, in my own country, live on human flesh.—*Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa.* By Paul B. du Chaillu.

FRENCH PRAYERS.—During the long French war two old ladies in Stranraer were going to the kirk, the one said to the other, "Was it no a wonderful thing that the Breetish were aye victorious over the French in battle." "Not a bit," said the old lady, "dinna ye ken the Breetish aye say their prayers before ga'in into battle." The other replied, "But canna the French say their prayers as weel?" The reply was most characteristic. "Hoot! jabbering bodies, wha could understan' them."

Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., announce that they have in preparation "The Financial Policy of England for Twenty Years, from 1842 to 1861," by Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P.; a work on "The Relation of Church and State, and the Nature and Effects of an Established Religion," by Lord Robert Montagu, M.P.; and "The History of the Church: the Low Church and the Broad Church Parties," by Archdeacon Denison.

Mr. Murray's latest list of forthcoming works includes "Suggestions on Popular Education," by Nassau William Senior; "Septicism, its retrogressive character in Theology and Philosophy," with special reference to the movement at Oxford, by Lord Lindsay; the second volume of the "Memoirs of Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury," edited by W. D. Christie; and "A Manual of Fossil Mammals," edited by Richard Owen, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Natural Department in the British Museum.

POST MORTEM PEACE AND QUIET.—An old shoemaker in Glasgow was sitting by the bedside of his wife, who was dying. She took him by the hand. "Weel John, we're gawin to part. I hae been a guide wife to you, John." "Oh just middling, just middling, Jenny, said John, not disposed to commit himself. "John," says she, "ye maun promise to bury me in the auld kirk-yard at Stra'von, beside my mither. I couldna rest in peace among unco folk, in the dirt and smoke of Glasgow." "Weel, weel, Jenny, my woman," said John soothingly, "We'll just pit ye in the Gorbals first, and gin ye dinna lie quiet, we'll try you sine in Stra'von."—*Reminiscences of E. B. Ramsay.*

THE GULF STREAM.—A naval officer of the United States, who has been engaged several years in the course of his professional duty in studying the subject of the origin and progress of the Gulf Stream, presents the following propositions as the result of his observations and deductions:—It is of subterranean origin. Its progress, in a certain direction and rate, is caused by the shape and revolutions of this planet. It is heated by interior volcanic fires, supplied from the igneous portions of the globe. It is fed from beneath by a constant flow of waters. Some of these are the Mediterranean and other adjacent seas. The colour, heat, current, motion, animalculæ, sedges, taste, odour, and all the other peculiarities, prove it to be subterranean in its origin and progress. The trade winds and the formation of the shore of the Gulf of Mexico have nothing to do with the origin, characteristics, and progress of it.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS

GILFILLAN.—May 16, at Aberdeen, the wife of the Rev. T. Giffillan, of a son.

BAINES.—May 20, at Holmesfield House, Aigburth, Liverpool, the wife of E. Talbot Baines, Esq., of a daughter.

BULL.—May 24, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Bull, B.A., of Exmouth, Devon, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES

MARKHAM—HERVEY.—May 11, at the Independent Chapel, Castle Heddingham, Essex, Mr. W. J. S. Markham, of Godmanchester, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Hervey, draper, Castle Heddingham.

KETTLE—IRELAND.—May 15, at the Independent Chapel, Winchmore-hill, by the Rev. W. M. Robinson, Mr. G. Kettle, Southgate, to Elizabeth Ireland, of same place.

GOOSEY—WALLIS.—May 16, at Kingsgate Chapel, London, by the Rev. C. Woolcott, Mr. J. Goosey, of Kettering, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late J. Wallis, Esq., of Barton Lodge, Northamptonshire.

PURCHASE—KEYNES.—May 17, at Brown-street Chapel, Salisbury, by the Rev. P. Bailhache, Mr. A. A. Purchase, of Kingston, to Fanny Maria, only daughter of Mr. John Keynes, of Sarum.

SUGDEN—CLAPHAM.—May 17, at the Baptist Chapel, Sutton, by the Rev. P. Scott, John, eldest son of Robert Sugden, Esq., Pendleton, to Jane, eldest daughter of Joshua Clapham, Esq., Steeton.

CLARK—ROWE.—May 18, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Haycroft, Mr. William Henry Clark, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Rowe, city missionary, both of that city.

BOOTH—COPLEY.—May 20, at South-street Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. G. Bradshaw, uncle of the bride, William, second son of Mr. Booth, Lincoln, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. John Copley, Richmond Works, Sheffield.

RIDEN—DALE.—May 20, at Bridge-street Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. H. I. Roper, Mr. F. J. Riden, to Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. James Dale, of that city.

DAVIES—JAMES.—May 20, at King-street Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Mr. T. R. Davies, of Cardiff, to Margaret Frances James, daughter of Mr. L. James, of Bristol.

WALKER—HIGGS.—May 21, at the Independent Chapel, Lutterworth, by the Rev. Jesse Hopwood, Mr. Eliza Walker, of Arnesby, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin Higgs, of Shearby.

BEAN—WADDINGTON.—May 21, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, Mr. Tom Bean, Hipperholme, to Miss Susan Ann Waddington, of Brighouse.

BLACKWELL—BOUTWOOD.—May 21, at the Independent Chapel, Winchmore-hill, by the Rev. W. M. Robinson, Mr. F. Blackwell, of London, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Boutwood, of Southgate.

TASKER—TAPLIN.—May 21, at the Independent Chapel, Godalming, by the Rev. Peter Ward, of Andover, Robert, second son of Mr. William Tasker, of Waterloo Iron Works, near Andover, Hants, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. William Blatch Taplin, of Andover.

M'KINSTRY—REED.—May 21, at the Congregational Chapel, Falmouth, by the Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A., Mr. George M'Kinstry, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Reed.

TRITTON—WARD.—May 21, at Craven Chapel, London, by the Rev. William Tritton, of Great Yarmouth, brother of the bridegroom, Mr. John Tritton, of Maidenhall, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Ward, of Billington, Middlesex.

EDWARDS—STUNT.—May 23, at Kingsland Congregational Church, by the Rev. T. Aveling, Mr. J. L. Edwards, of Rochester, to Alicia Frances, daughter of G. Stunt, Esq., of Tottenham.

HOLDEN—TOLKEIN.—May 23, at Loxell's Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. T. Peaston, H. Holden, Esq., of the Lodge-road, to Louisa Tolkein, daughter of J. B. Tolkein, Esq., of Mayfield, Handsworth.

HUDSON—HALLSWORTH.—May 23, at Rusholme-road Congregational Church, by the Rev. A. Thomson, Mr. Robert Hudson, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, to Amelia Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. William Hallsworth, of Manchester.

SALTER—COLE.—May 23, at Brunswick Chapel, Brunswick-square, Bristol, by the Rev. E. J. Hartland, Mr. H. Salter, to Eliza Perry, daughter of G. Cole, Esq., both of Bristol.

COULL—VINCE.—May 23, at the Caledonian-road Chapel, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. Thomas Coull, editor of the *St. Pancras News*, to Matilda Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Vince, builder, Thornhill-road, Islington.

BYGRACE—ALSFORD.—At Esher-street Chapel, Kennington-lane, by the Rev. J. Marchant, Mr. Bygrace, Kettering, son of the late Mr. Thomas Bygrace (yeoman), of Sachway, Herts, to Agnes Mary Ann Alford, eldest daughter of Mr. James Alford, of Blandford, Dorset.

### DEATHS

MULLENS.—April 13, at Bhowanipore, Calcutta, after a long and severe illness, Kate Hasell, the youngest child of the Rev. Joseph Mullens.

GROVE.—May 14, at his father's residence, Grafton-villa, Arley-hill, Bristol, to the great grief of his bereaved parents and sister, Mr. James Grove, aged thirty-two, after four days' severe illness, occasioned by an incautious use of a Turkish bath.

SOUTHWELL.—May 14, Mr. Henry Foxall Southwell, of Bridgnorth, carpet manufacturer, aged forty-one.

PERRIN.—May 16, at the Court Lodge, Aylesford, Jesse Perrin, aged sixty-six.

SUTCLIFFE.—May 24, J. Sutcliffe, Esq., of Harley House, Todmorden, Lancashire, aged sixty-nine.

ASHWORTH.—May 25, at his residence, Roche House, Rochdale, George Ashworth, J.P., aged sixty-one.

MOORSOM.—May 26, at 5, Montague-place, Russell-square, Vice-Admiral Constantine Richard Moorsom, aged sixty-eight.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Money Market has been dull during the past week with a downward tendency in prices. On Monday this was increased by the threatened possibility of a hostile division on the Budget on the strength of the Irish struggle for the forfeited Galway subsidy.

To-day there is increased heaviness in Public Securities, owing to an indisposition to extend operations. Consols are 91½ 91½ for Money, and 91½ 91½ for the Account. The New Threes are 89½ 89½. The Reduced, 89½ 89½. Long Annuities, 15½. Exchequer Bills, 5s dis. to par; ditto Advertised, 2s dis. to 2s. pm. India Stock, 226 228; ditto 5 per Cent. Loan, 101½ 101½; and ditto 5 per Cent., Enforced Paper, 93½.

There is a steady demand for money at rates ranging from ½ to ¾ per cent. below the minimum of the Bank of England.

In Foreign Securities the dealings have been extremely limited, but quotations show little variation. Turkish 6 per Cents. are 70½ 71½; ditto, 1858, 55½ 56½. Mexican, 22½; and Russian 3 per Cent. 62.

In the Railway Share Market the dealers and speculators are mostly engaged with the arrangements for the



liquidation of the Account. The quotations for most of the principal undertakings show rather less firmness. The Foreign and Colonial Lines are flat, and barely maintain former prices.

The Tasmanian has been announced this morning from the West Indies, with 300,000.

An Indian Loan of 4,000,000, is looked for; but the *Money Market Review* says that the Government will only have a deficiency of 2,000,000.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month and four months ending the 30th April have been issued. The total value of the exports in the month was 10,905,213, against 11,352,440, in 1860, being a decrease of 447,227. The value of the exports in the four months was 38,574,462, against 41,834,347, in 1860, being a diminution of 3,259,885. The falling off in the month has occurred in beer and ale, manufactured cottons, earthenware, haberdashery, eleven yarns, metals, copper, soap, spirits, stationery, and woollens, but there has been an increase in the export of coals, cotton yarns, hardware, leather, machinery, lead, and thrown silk. The value of the imports in the three months ending March 31, was 34,311,627, against 28,731,063, in 1860, being an increase of 5,580,564, the increase being mainly in corn and breadstuffs. The value of the wheat imported during the three months was 5,060,154, while it was only 765,188, in the first three months of 1860. With regard to bullion, the total imports in the first four months of the year amounted to 6,586,208, and the exports during the same period to 8,476,790, showing an excess of exports over imports of 1,890,582.

Respecting Welsh Railways, the *Daily News* says:—"The Stock Exchange Committee have just agreed to allow the ordinary and preference shares of the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Railway to be marked on the official list. This line is worked by the London and North Western Company, under an agreement approved by the Board of Trade, by which the latter company provide, by a percentage of traffic and a rebate on through traffic, to pay 4½ per cent, on all the share capital. The improving traffic on the recently opened Welsh lines must be very satisfactory to the shareholders. The Llanidloes and Newtown line, at present quite isolated, has paid a dividend of 5 per cent., and is earning more. The Newtown and Oswestry is earning 21½ per mile per week, which will pay 5 per cent.; and the Ministerley branch (nine miles) of the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Railway is already earning more than 5 per cent. upon its cost."

**General Dewitt's A Phlegm Source of Disease.**—Debility has been classed as one of the most active causes of disease. According to the susceptibility of the individual, it may engender consumption, cutaneous disorders, affections of the joints, derangement of the nervous system, rheumatism, and gout; in short, there is scarcely a malady which does not have its origin in a debilitated state of the vital organism. The baneful effects of debility having so wide a range, it is satisfactory to know that the vigour of the constitution can be speedily restored, and the body maintained in a robust and healthy condition, by the use of the simplest, safest, and most efficacious tonic—Dr. De Jongh's celebrated and exceedingly palatable Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—pronounced by the Faculty to contain peculiar invigorating qualities possessed by no other vital stimulant or restorative. Rowland Dalton, Esq., M.R.C.S., district medical officer at Bury St. Edmund's, observes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in stating that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. De Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way."—[Advt.]

80,000 of the Society of Arts' Prize Writing Cases have already been sold; the price, 2s. (or free by post for twenty-eight stamps) places this article within the reach of all classes. It is fitted with writing paper, envelopes, metal pen case, with reserve of pens, blotting-book, &c., &c., and can only be had of the makers, Parkins and Götto, 25, Oxford-street, London, to whom the Society of Arts awarded the Prize of Twenty Guineas and their silver medal for its cheapness, durability, and neatness.—[Advertisement.]

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS NEVER AT FAULT.**—In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and scrofulous enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoint the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. While thus acting locally the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body which render the cures complete and permanent. Under the general influence of these potent remedies the pining infant becomes the robust child, the pale and emaciated regain colour and rotundity, and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear.—[Advertisement.]

## The Gazette.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 22.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.  
Notes issued .. £25,634,940  
Government Debt £11,015,100  
Other Securities .. 3,459,909  
Gold Bullion .... 10,507,252  
Silver Bullion .... 562,683

£25,634,940 £25,631,940

RANKING DEPARTMENT.  
Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000  
Reserve .. 8,271,980  
Public Deposits .... 6,901,189  
Other Deposits .... 11,201,313  
Seven Day and other Bills .. 626,844

£36,559,326 £36,559,326

May 23, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

### Friday, May 24, 1861.

#### BANKRUPTS.

STILLMAN, W., Newbury, leather cutter, June 4, July 4.  
GILDER, H. V., Crutched-friars, merchant, June 6, July 5.  
SMITH, J. B., Trump-street, Cheapside, shirt manufacturer, June 4, July 3.  
THOMAS, F. W., Basinghall-street, auctioneer, June 4, July 3.  
COOK, J., and GREENWOOD, H. B., Mark-lane, wine merchants, June 5, July 1.  
M'CHERRY, W., and M'NEILL, W., Adelaide-place, London-bridge, provision merchants, June 4, July 6.  
EAST, W., Suddbury, Suffolk, carrier, June 4, July 2.  
BROWN, T., Manchester, cotton spinner, June 11, July 4.  
THOMPSON, G., Manchester, tailor, June 11, July 3.

CROSSLAND, J., jun., Manchester and Hebdon-bridge, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, June 4 and 26.

SKAFF, A. T., Dithorn, Staffordshire, licensed victualler, June 6 and 27.

MARSH, J. W., Tipton, Staffordshire, and Birmingham, printer, June 6 and 27.

CAVE, G. W., Nottingham, bleacher, June 6 and 25.

Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

#### BANKRUPTS.

HALL, G. W., Lime-street, City, merchant.  
LEWIS, J., Old Ford North, Bow, oil and colourman.  
OWENS, T., Holyhead, grocer.  
PRESTON, P., Liverpool, boot and shoe manufacturer.  
CLARKE, J., CLARKE, B., and CLARKE, J. R., Worsley, Lancashire, cotton spinners.

BAYFIELD, R. J., and NEEDHAM, J. V., Birmingham, gun manufacturer.

WHITTHAM, W., Meriden, Warwickshire, grocer.

GADSBY, B., Birmingham, grocer.

WILMOTT, S., Nottingham, lace manufacturer.

BUTTERWORTH, T. T., Birmingham, corn dealer.

SIMONS, G., Leicester, fancy hosier.

BURGER, E. A., Bristol, merchant.

EDMISTON, A., and HIGHAM, T., Birstal, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer.

SAVILLE, J., jun., Leeds, patent manure manufacturer.

MARSHALL, W. S., Durham, Cooper.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 27.

To-day's market was fairly attended, including some buyers from France. There was a small supply of English wheat, and was readily sold at the rates of this day's night. Foreign did not meet with much attention, nevertheless, former prices were generally insisted upon for granaried samples; but where it was necessary to clear a quantity from ship 1s per qr less money had to be taken. Barley sells slowly at late rates. Beans are 1s per qr cheaper. Peas unaltered in value. The oat trade is heavy, at a decline of 6d to 1s per qr. For flour there is but little inquiry, and American brands must be quoted 6d to 1s cheaper.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat		Dantzic	61 to 70
Essex and Kent, Red	39 to 70	Konigsberg, Red	54 74
Ditto White	40 74	Pomeranian, Red	57 62
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock	60 72
Yorkshire Red	39 68	Danish and Holstein	57 62
Scotch		East Friesland	60 61
Rye	37 87	Petersburg	54 58
Barley, English	49 42	Riga and Archangel	54 58
Scotch		Polish Odessa	54 60
Malt (pale)	63 76	Marianopol	58 62
Beans, mazarin	32 41	Taganrog	—
Ticks	32 42	Egyptian	42 44
Harrow	33 47	American (U.S.)	60 66
Pigeon	45 51	Barley, Pomeranian	27 34
Peas, White	39 45	Konigsberg	—
Grey	37 42	Danish	32 34
Maple	42 48	East Friesland	25 26
Boilers	—	Egyptian	27 23
Tares (English new)	—	Odessa	27 23
Foreign	—	Beans—	
Oats (English new)	19 33	Horse	36 43
Flour, town made, per		Pigeon	42 44
Sack of 280 lbs	49 55	Egyptian	37 38
Linseed, English	—	Peas, White	38 42
Baltic	—	Oats—	
Black Sea	—	Dutch	20 29
Hempseed	46 48	Jahde	19 24
Canaryseed	50 56	Danish	22 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish, Yellow feed	22 26
112 lbs. English	—	Swedish	22 25
German	56 70	Petersburg	23 26
French	40 54	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	—
American	40 46	New York	30 32
Linseed Cake, 120 lbs to 120 lbs		Spanish, per sack	46 48
Rape Cake, 100 lbs to 100 lbs per ton		Carawayseed, per cwt.	28 32
Rape Seed 300 lbs to 350 lbs per last			

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; household ditto, 7d to 8½d.

**BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, May 27.**

There was an average supply of foreign stock on sale in today's market. On the whole, the trade was steady, at last week's prices. The show of home-fed beasts was very limited, but all kinds were in good condition. Although the demand for beef was in a sluggish state, last Monday's currencies were realised. Prime Scots and crosses sold at 4s 10d per 8lbs. The Scotch arrivals were remarkably prime. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,100 Scots; from other parts of England, 300 various breeds; and from Scotland 750 Scots and crosses. The show of sheep was tolerably good, and the general quality exhibited a slight improvement, when compared with several previous weeks. Down sheep were in good request, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The general top figure was 5s 4d, but really prime stock made 5s 6d per 8lbs. Lambs were in fair request and supply, at extreme values. Calves were in moderate supply and fair request, at very full prices. We have to report a slow sale for pigs at last week's rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.		s. d.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 10
Second quality	3 10 4 2	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 4
Prime large oxen	4 4 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	4 8 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 10	Large hogs	4 0 4 4
Second quality	4 0 4 2	Neatsm. porkers	4 6 5 0

Lambs, 5s 8d to 7s 0d.

Suckling calves, 22s to 32s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s to 30s each.

**NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 27.**

The supplies of meat on sale here are less extensive. Good and prime qualities move off steadily, and prices have an upward tendency; otherwise the trade rules dull.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		s. d.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	4 6 to 5 0
Middling ditto	3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 4 3 10
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middling ditto	4 0 4 4
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	4 6 4 10
Large pork	4 0 4 4	Veal	4 0 4 8

Lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d.

**PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, May 28.**

**TEA.**—No dealings of importance have taken place, and prices remain unaltered.

**SUGAR.**—There has been a fair demand for good and fine qualities, but operations have been deferred until the public sales, which commence to-day. In the refined market prices have slightly given way.

**COFFEE.**—For the better qualities there has been a fair inquiry, and fully late prices are demanded by holders.

**RICE.**—Only a partial inquiry has been experienced, and quotations are a shade flatter.

**SALTPEPER.**—The dealings have been on a very limited scale, and prices have shown no change of importance.

**COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, May 25.**—The supply of vegetables generally is improving, with the exception of cauliflowers, which are scarce. Good samples of lettuce, endive, and artichokes are received from France. New grapes are offered, and fetch fair prices. Of strawberries there is a tolerably good supply. Asparagus, French beans, green peas, young carrots, and new potatoes may also now be obtained.

Cucumbers are coming in plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heaths, and Roses.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, May 27.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 931 firkins butter, and 3,099 firkins butter, and bales bacon; and from foreign ports 16,011 casks butter, 1,936 bales and 1,709 boxes bacon. The transactions in Irish butter are still very limited; fourth Corks offered at a reduction of 2s to 4s per cwt; but the sale was very slow. Foreign rapidly declined 10s to 15s per cwt. Best Dutch 80s, and Jerseys 80s to 84s. In the bacon market there was a good business transacted, the finest sorts being most in request; sales of best Waterford made 74s on board for shipment.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 27.—The supplies of old potatoes on sale here are moderately extensive, and the trade generally rules dull, on rather easier terms. New potatoes arrive in small quantities, and are selling at 10s to 20s per cwt. York flukes, 130s to 150s; Scotch Regents, 90s to 160s; Ditto cups, 65s to 80s; Ditto rocks, 60s to 90s; Dunbar Regents, 140 to 160s; Other kinds, 60s to 85s per ton.

**WOOL, Monday, May 27.**—There is only a limited amount of business doing in all kinds of English wool, both for home use and export; nevertheless, prices are supported. The supply in the hands of the staplers is rather limited for the time of year, and the stocks held in the manufacturing districts are comparatively trifling.

**HOPS, Monday, May 27.**—The reports from every district of the plantations speak of a strong attack of fly, which has very much increased during the last few days. Our market is exceedingly firm, but there is little business doing, owing to the scarcity of fine samples. The duty put at 140,000. Mid and East Kents, 80s, 140s, 200s; Weald of Kents, 60s, 120s, 160s; Sussex, 60s, 80s, 120s; Yearlings, 110s, 140s, 180s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 9 bales from Antwerp, and 60 from New York.

**SEEDS, Monday, May 27.**—The market for clover and trefoil seeds now affords no feature for remark, there being no transactions passing, and little business can be looked for until some opinion may be formed of the prospects of the growing crops. In other seeds there is but little doing, and values are unchanged.

**OIL, Monday, May 27.**—Lined oil is firm, at 29s 6d to 30s per cwt on the spot. Rape is rather cheaper for foreign—refined being obtainable at 42s 6d, to 43s, and brown at 39s to 39s 6d per cwt. Olive oils, on the spot, have been neglected, but a large business has been done in cargoes afloat. Cocoa-nut and palm oils are selling at lower rates. Turpentine is firm, at 50s for American, and at 49s for English spirits.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.**—Saturday, May 25.—We have no change to notice in the value of flax; the business doing, however, is much restricted. Hemp moves off slowly, at 29½ to 29½ 15s per ton for clean St. Petersburg. Jute and coir goods are steady in price.

**COALS, Monday, May 27.**—Market without alteration in the rates of last day. Stewart's 17s 6d, South Hetton 17s 6d, Lambton 17s, Tees 17s, Eden 16s, Kelloe, 16s 6d, Hartley's 16s, Tanfield 13s, South Durham 15s 6d, Wigham 15s 6d, Hough Hall 15s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 73; left from last day, 13—total, 86.

**TALLOW, Monday, May 27.**—Our market is dull, and prices, compared with Monday last, have fallen off 6d per cwt. P.Y.C. is quoted at 57s 6d per cwt on the spot, and at 54s 6d for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat 2s 10d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	Cnaks. 13009	Cnaks. 10560	Cnaks. 11941	Cnaks. 27838	Cnaks. 66041
Price of Yellow Candle..	58s 0d	53s 0d	54s 0d	52s 3d	57s 6d
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last Week .....	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	52s 6d	0s 0d
Ditto from the 1st of June..	136156	102312	99019	78332	78332
Arrived last Week .....	2195	723	4332	—	276
Ditto from the 1st of June..	102485	101179	99393	94389	117489
Price of Town Tallow .....	58s 9d	54s 3d	55s 0d	55s 0d	56s 0d

## Advertisements.

**TO CLERKS in the DRAPERY TRADE.**

—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, acquainted with the DEPARTMENTAL SYSTEM, and an Invoice and General Clerk. Board and lodging found.

Applications to Denby and Co., [Leeds, stating age, experience, references, and terms.

**THE BAPTIST MAGAZINE, for JUNE,**

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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**PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of**

**Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.**

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**THE GREAT REALITY OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT** is evidenced by the extraordinary and increasing excitement now prevailing amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects respecting

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SOAP POWDER, which is regularly used with the greatest satisfaction at all the principal English, Continental, Colonial, and Provincial Public Institutions, Infirmarys, Asylums, Prisons, Union Houses, Hotels, and Educational Establishments, and which has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the Globe. The saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, to Hundreds of Thousands of Weekly Consumers of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder is the best possible proof of its superiority over the numerous and disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Ask only for Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and insist upon having Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere. \*A Liberal Allowance to Infirmarys and Charitable Institutions.

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**FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.**—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 0d.; Seconds, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

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Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).



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Four years after our Corn Flour was introduced we adopted the Trade Mark upon Packets as a security against imitations, when no other article was known prepared from Indian Corn having any sort of trade mark.

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The Complete Suit ..	52 0	63 0	85 0
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FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON OF 1861.

**LAWRENCE HYAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,** 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY. And 189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, WEST-END, has the most Extensive, Choice and Varied Stock of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Clothes in the Kingdom—Ready-made or Made to Measure.

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**THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND** are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea .. .. 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.  
Rich Souchong Tea .. .. 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.  
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A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 5, King William-street, City; and send Tea, Coffee, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

**WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS**, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong ..	3s. 8d. ..	2l. 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot ..	1s. 4d. ..	20 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder ..	4s. 6d. ..	0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard ..	1s. 6d. ..	0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea ..	3s. 4d. ..	0 6 8			
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee ..	1s. 6d. ..	0 4 6			22 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Tea, Coffee, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

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**CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT,**

Has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable to WARM CLIMATES.

It is a non-conductor; it is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage by carriage; it effects a saving of half the timber usually required; it can be easily applied by any unpractised person. From its lightness, weighing only 42lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small. UNDER SLATES, &c., in Church and other Roofs, the Felt has been extensively used to REGULATE the TEMPERATURE.

INODOROUS FELT, for Damp Walls; and for Damp Floors under Carpets and Floor-Cloths; also, for LINING IRON HOUSES, to equalise the temperature.

PRICE ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c.

DRY HAIR FELT, for Deadening Sound, & Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the Radiation of Heat, thereby saving TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF FUEL.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions on application to

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**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.** USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheatstarch, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wetherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

**LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.**

—HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommiere Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horsehair it cannot harbour moth, to whom the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz:—

3 feet wide by 6 feet 4 inches long ..	£2 5 0
3 feet 6 inches .. ..	2 10 0
4 feet .. ..	2 15 0
4 feet 6 inches .. ..	3 0 0
5 feet .. ..	3 5 0
5 feet 6 inches .. ..	3 10 0

The "Sommiere Elastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post on application.

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**PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY** at MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first class Pianos of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

**HARMONIUMS**, one guinea, Pianofortes, one guinea and a half, per quarter's hire. The above Instruments are by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Alexandre, Debain, and others; or may be selected direct from the establishments of the first makers. Families residing in the country are strongly advised to hire, with option of purchase. Worn pianos entirely renovated in tone and touch, for two guineas. This charge includes covering the hammers with patent felt.

RUDD and Co., Manufacturers of the Fifty-five Guinea Prize Medal Pianoforte, Boulevard des Buttes, Chaumont, Paris, and 74, Dean-street, Soho-square, London. Established 1839.

**PATENT HARMONIUMS.**

QUALITY THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

**WILLIAM SPRAGUE** has on sale a large Stock of HARMONIUMS, suitable for Church, Chapel, or private use, all carefully Tuned and Regulated by skilful workmen, warranted in perfect order, and adapted to any climate.

In Deal, with expression stop, 8, 9, 2, and 9½ guineas.  
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VIBRATORS and KEYS to order.

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**EAU-DE-VIE.**—This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 18s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 39s.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

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This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**FURTHER REDUCTION of the WINE DUTIES.**—MARSHALL and SON respectfully invite attention to their new Revised List of Prices, which they forward post free on application. They are now selling an excellent BURGUNDY ST. GEORGE, and a really good sound CLARET, at 18s. per dozen, bottles included. Also, first quality CHAMPAGNE, at 60s. per dozen. Railway carriage paid upon 6l. worth and upwards.

MARSHALL and SON, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors to the Queen, Established A.D. 1819, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

**WINES at REDUCED DUTIES.**

Warranted pure, and Imported by

H. R. WILLIAMS, 112, Bishopsgate Within.

THE REDUCED DUTIES.

VIN ORDINAIRE ..	14s. per dozen.
ST. EMILION ..	16s. per dozen.
MEDOC, ST. JULIEN, &c. ..	20s. to 24s. per dozen.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE ..	34s. per dozen.
STILL HOCK and MOSELLE ..	15s. to 30s. per dozen.
SHERRY ..	20s., 22s., 26s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen.
WEST INDIA SHERRY ..	38s. per dozen.
SOLERA SHERRY, 1834 ..	42s. per dozen.
PORT, Old in Wood 23s., 26s., 30s., 33s., and 36s. per dozen.	
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY ..	18s. and 22s. per dozen.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT ..	18s. and 22s. per dozen.

"Mr. W.'s Wines possess a value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that, for a long time, have come under our notice. The price at which they are sold places a sound excellent Wine within the reach of all."—Medical Circular, August 18, 1858.

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Sold by respectable Sauce Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 160, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

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"Perfection of mechanism."—Morning Post.

Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; silver, 2 to 50 guineas.

Send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of watch now made, with their prices.

Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 6s. extra.

33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.; and 40 and 47, Cornhill, E.C. Established 1749.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIER.**

Wall Lights, and Mantelpiece Lustres for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services, for Twelve persons, from 47 10 0. Glass Dessert Services, for Twelve persons, from 2 0 0.

All articles marked in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Also, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.



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TRUSTEES.  
 Thomas Palmer, Esq. G. Smith, LL.D., F.A.S.  
 William Betts, Esq. Frederic Mildred, Esq.  
 William Skinner, Esq.

The Directors have much pleasure in reporting that the new business of the Society for the year 1860 is as follows:—

Policies issued	903
Sum assured	£336,290 0 0
Annual Premiums	11,312 15 9

By order, JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

33, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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 R. J. Millar, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
 Benham, Aug., Esq. Gardiner, B. W., Esq.  
 Bennett, C., Esq. Groser, W., Esq.  
 Bunsell, P., Esq. Lewis, G. C., Esq.  
 Burge, G. W., Esq. Pratt, Daniel, Esq.  
 Barton, J. R., Esq. Sanders, J., Esq.

AUDITORS.

Adams, C. J., Esq. Salter, E., Esq.  
 BANKERS.—Union Bank of London, Temple-bar.  
 SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Watson and Sons.  
 PHYSICIAN.—Dr. E. Headlam, Greenhow.  
 SURGEON.—John Mann, Esq.

This Company was established January, 1847, for the purpose of extending the various benefits of Life Assurance to all classes, on the most advantageous terms.

The progress which the Company has made will be seen by the following statistics:—

Accumulated Fund	£193,000
Annual Income	63,176
Death Claims Paid	116,232
Profits Declared	103,348

Active and Industrial Agents will be appointed in unrepresented places, upon application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

## THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

## BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on Thursday, March 21, 1861, at the Chief Office, 47 and 48, King William-street, London, E.C., the following Report was unanimously adopted.

The NEW BUSINESS effected by the Company in the last six years, is as follows:—

Years.	Policies Issued.	Amount Assured.
1855	1,370	£212,135
1856	970	163,134
1857	856	131,791
1858	802	137,237
1859	972	163,205
1860	1,152	188,634
Totals 6 years	6,122	£1,001,126

Thus the new business of 1860 exceeded the new business of 1859 by 170 Policies, assuring £9,781., and the new business of 1860 exceeds the new business of 1859 again by 180 Policies, assuring £9,429.

The average yearly increase has thus been 1,090 New Policies, amounting to £10,541.

This satisfactory result shows the growth of public confidence in the Company, and it has been accomplished without increasing the Company's expenditure, and in one of the very worst years for Life Assurance of recent date; owing to a wet summer and bad harvest having impoverished the assuring classes.

The DEATH CLAIMS for the year 1860 have amounted to 3,733, 4s. 3d., a sum very much below that provided by the Tables, thus maintaining that low rate of mortality which has hitherto distinguished the Company, and indicating the skill and care with which the lives assured have been selected.

With the exception of the cost of some alterations at the Head Office, for the more convenient transaction of the Company's business, the expenditure of the Company would have shown a reduction as compared with last year, notwithstanding that the new business has been greater than that of any one of the last five years.

The PERIODICAL VALUATION has been made by the Actuary, and it appears, that after setting aside an ample reserve to meet future expenses, as well as providing for every liability of the Company under its Policies and otherwise, and making a full allowance for bad debts, &c., there remains a surplus as follows:—From the non-participating business divisible by the Shareholders, £231,12s., in addition to 117. premiums received on Shares, and from the Mutual business, 7,410l. 1s. 1d. available for the Policyholders.

It is recommended that a reversionary bonus of 1½ per cent. per annum, from the date of the last division of profits, be declared on all policies for the whole of life, dated on or before December 31, 1858, and on other business entitled to participate in proportion, and that the remainder be carried to the next division of profits. Also that the premiums received on the Shares, with interest thereon, and the £231,12s. profits on the non-participating business, be capitalised, making altogether to the credit of the shareholders' profit account, £,704, 4s.; and that 2s. 6d. per share per annum be paid in addition to the original interest on each share, on which the first call has been fully paid up.

This will lay the foundation for an increased dividend at future triennial periods.

Persons wishing to participate must enter prior to December 1, 1861.

## ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.  
 64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

## IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10l. to 500l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

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Form of Application and Prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLAAR, Manager.

## LOANS on MORTGAGE BONDS.—The

Directors of the Carway and Duffryn Steam Coal Company (Limited), are prepared to grant MORTGAGE BONDS for LOANS, in sums of £100 and upwards, for Five, Seven, or Ten Years, bearing interest at Seven per Cent.

Forms of application may be had by addressing to the Secretary, at the Company's Office, No. 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. W. H. YELVERTON, Chairman.

## DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods; or, according to the amount, at from Seven to Thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call.  
 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager

## FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send name and

county to the Real Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a correct copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic colours, with written description, 6s.; large size, 12s. Family pedigree, with original grant of arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee two guineas. An index, containing the names of nearly all persons entitled to use arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free.—By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

## ARMS, Crests, &amp;c., ENGRAVED in the best

Style.—Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s.; on Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per letter. Book plate, engraved with arms, 10s.; or crest, 5s. Postage and registered letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

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Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

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(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, 'College of Chemistry, Liverpool.'

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Physical. By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of "The Principles of Psychology."

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## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MUSIC,

Containing above 390 Tunes, Anthems, or Chants, specially arranged by nine eminent Harmonists. Single voice parts 2s. and 2s. 6d.; full vocal score, 5s.; instrumental, 9s. 6d.; Sol-fa full score, 3s.; Sol-fa Treble and Alto, 1s. 4d.

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Of course, it must occasionally be polemical; but it will be gentlemanly, I hope. What we denounce we must discuss. I shall try to maintain the truth, but the truth in a truthful spirit: for the individual seeker the last is even of more importance than the first. I hope the *Eclectic* will be aggressive as well as defensive; and whatever you may say about its work being done, I hope it may show there are things among us yet both to smite and to sustain. It will be Protestant, not merely by the negative assertion of Protestant Principles, but by active and inveterate hostility to Popish tactics; at the same time, by exercising a watchful scrutiny over Popish literature.

I intend that this shall be a Retrospective *Review* of religious literature—the remains of masters of theological and philosophical thought, the great heroes, and great heresiarchs amongst us; not to mention multitudes of the lesser known of those men of an age too glorious for many men among us to comprehend—whose works, year by year, go by tons upon tons to America. I hope to devote some considerable space to American literature, so that we in Old England may know what thinkers and writers are doing in New.

My expectations of success are modest; of course I know, as the whole world knows, that Nonconformists do not support a literature. But, to realise what I desire, I only need a sale of 4,000 copies. Let every Minister of the two denominations, Baptist and Independent, secure a sale of two copies, and the work is more than done. Will you take in one copy yourself, and procure the sale of two other copies? It will be cheap; one hundred and twenty-eight pages for One Shilling: it will equal in cheapness the *Cornhill*, or *St. James's*, or *Macmillan's*, and I hope that it will be to its own readers as interesting as those famous journals. It will certainly be the cheapest *Review* in England or America.

It has been sinking I know. But I think there must be power enough in our midst to sustain this enterprise. Have we not men of critical sagacity and acumen? Have we not men of skill in the grace, as well as in the force and pungency of composition? I start with the design and determination to pay for every article—the amount paid must, of course, materially depend upon the sale—the larger the sale the more brain-power can we purchase for the periodical. The condition of the sale at present makes it impossible to pay either editor or contributor; this is the state in which I found it. I desire to make it worth the while of a scholar and a gentleman to devote some time to it. If this cannot be done, we have no constituency, and it had better drop out of existence. So far as I am concerned, one or the other shall be the case. It shall sail as I desire, or, for me, it shall sink.

You say you are a Nonconformist, but you do not care about it. Your indifference to it I believe to be very general. You say "It is not needed, let it go." But do

we not need literature? Does not a religious corporation depend for its existence upon its speech and its pen? Corporations are usually considered doubtful things, and I believe most of the institutions on this earth, that I can hear of, have something doubtful about them. But it is pretty generally acknowledged that the corporate surrounding of any principle is its preservation. If you don't take care of your body, your soul will soon become ashamed of it, and quit it, in fact. Souls cannot get on without bodies. You said to me, when I remarked that the *Eclectic* had served the Nonconformist and Puritan Principles of the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Independents,—you did not care a snap for bodies, only for truth and principle. Very well; but by-and-bye you find you have, in starving your body, dissipated your principles. Even now we have no archives; we have little literary representation. I have been desirous of writing an article on chapels and chapel building. I was desirous of finding how much Congregationalists have expended on chapel building during the last quarter of a century. Not one soul in England can inform me; I can only discover this by a wide research for myself. Now, I desire to make the *Eclectic Review* the archives of our labours, as well as the tablet of our principles.

I have said, in connexion with the present aspects of our Nonconformity, there are some things to smite and some to sustain. If Congregationalism is to exist at all, it must exist by its clearly defined principles. Bodies cannot exist without skeletons and souls. Skeletons give shape and form. Souls give life and individuality. Every aspect of our symbolism needs careful thought, and agitation, and discussion; and no words can possibly exaggerate the ignorance of members of the Church of England with reference to the principles of Nonconformists. But even Nonconformists themselves will frequently be found in ignorance of their principles, and by Journalism, rather than by Treatises, they will be enabled to comprehend them. Finally, I am afraid often to mention the name of our Lord in matters where our selfishness is concerned, but I trust this, too, if successful, will be for the good of His Church, and for the conservation and extension of "the truth as it is in Jesus."

I am, my dear Sir,  
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